

The Literary Digest

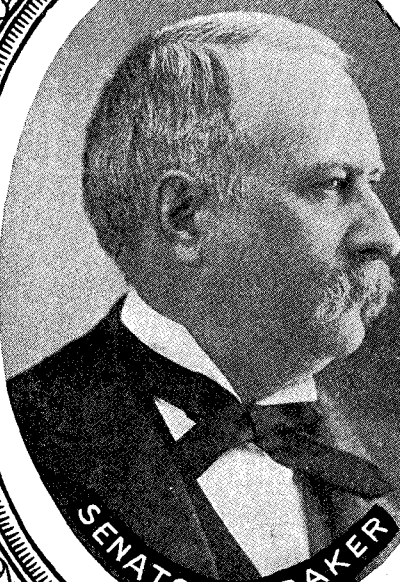
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

Vol. XXXIV., No. 14. Whole No. 885.

NEW YORK, APRIL 6, 1907.

Price Per Copy, 10c



SENATOR FORAKER

H. B. REISSMAN

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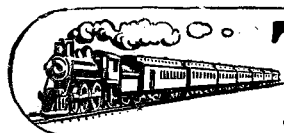
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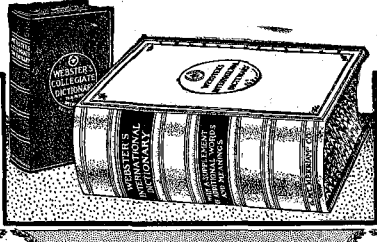
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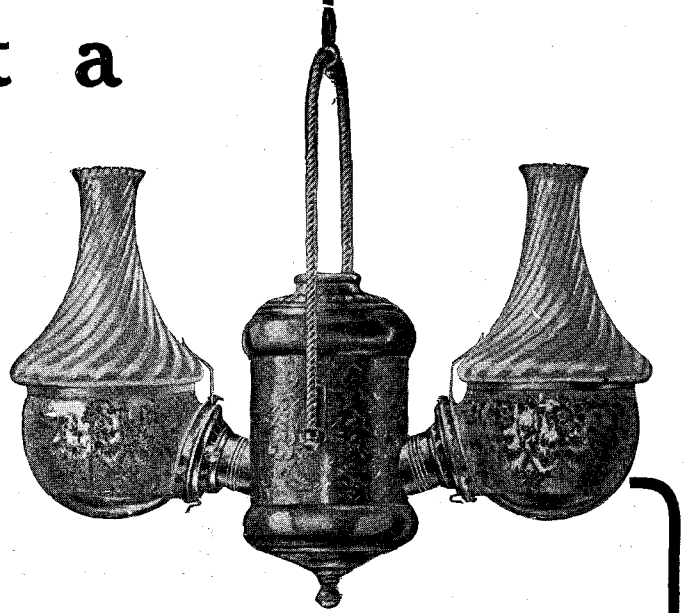
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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with the LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., No. 14

NEW YORK, APRIL 6, 1907

WHOLE NUMBER, 885

TOPICS OF THE DAY

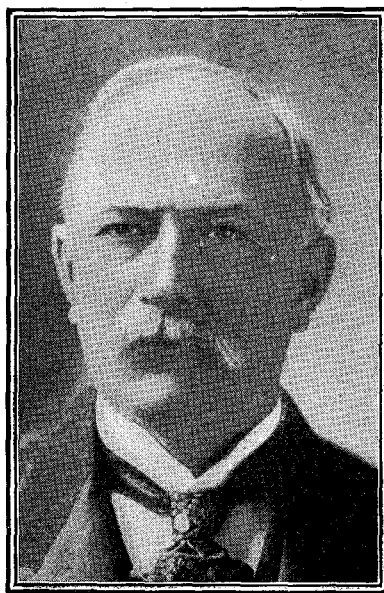
FORCING THE PRESIDENTIAL ISSUE IN OHIO

OHIO claims the lime-light as the arena of a preconvention struggle which promises, in the opinion of the press, to be the most personal and picturesque contest of the year. Senator Foraker has stirred and puzzled the political world by his proposal to give the Republican voters of that State an opportunity to express their preference in regard both to the Senatorship and to the Presidential nomination by a sort of general referendum. According to Cleveland dispatches, some Ohio politicians think their senior Senator is making a "grand-stand play," others affirm that he means merely to fight for a position of strategic advantage which will secure him the indorsement for Senator in the next State convention, while yet others regard his action as a bid for the Presidential nomination, some of them asserting that in spite of his apparent appeal to the people he relies upon his control of the State Republican machine to crush the Taft movement. In view of Mr. Foraker's Senatorial opposition to more than one of President Roosevelt's pet measures, and in view of the prevailing belief that Secretary Taft is the President's choice for the White House, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) asserts that the struggle in Ohio will be "between Rooseveltism, on the one hand, and all the reactionary policies and agencies which are typified by Senator Foraker, on the other." So that, whatever may be Mr. Foraker's ultimate motive, his suggestion has the immediate effect of bringing about a situation which, as the *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* (Rep.) says, will hold the interest of spectators from Maine to California.

It was recently announced that Mr. Arthur I. Vorys, State Superintendent of Insurance in Ohio, is to manage the Taft campaign. About the same time much publicity was given to the following dispatch from the Secretary's brother, Charles P. Taft, editor of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*:

"We believe that the overwhelming sentiment in Ohio is favorable to Secretary Taft for the Presidency, and our efforts are to give this sentiment concrete form so that it shall be expressed emphatically at the proper time."

These events were followed promptly by Mr. Foraker's remarkable statement, from which we quote:



JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER,
Ohio's fighting Senator, who turns from the Brownsville investigation to force the hand of the Taft faction in his own State.

"In view of the interviews and announcements of one kind and another that are appearing in the newspapers, I feel that I may with propriety say that I do not want any political honors from the Republicans of Ohio without their hearty approval.

"In order that there may be no doubt as to their preferences I shall at the proper time request the Republican State Central Committee to issue a call for a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates elected by the Republicans of the State at duly authorized primary elections, for the purpose not only of nominating candidates for State offices to be voted for at our next State election, but also to determine the preference of the Republicans of Ohio as to candidates for United States Senator and for President. . . . I have no opinions to conceal from my constituents, and there is no point in my public record as to which I am not ready to render them a full account."

None will deny that Senator Foraker is "a game fighter," remarks the *Toledo Blade* (Rep.), which thinks that he has secured "a temporary advantage" by "promptly arraying himself on the side of those who believe in direct primaries." The same paper goes on to say:

"He doesn't deny the right of Secretary Taft's friends to make a campaign, but he protests vigorously against any assumption that the Republican vote of the State can be delivered for the asking. Then he submits a proposition that is calculated to meet popular approval, and it is that the choice of the Republicans of Ohio for both Senator and President shall be determined by direct primary. Inasmuch as that method of selecting United States Senators is growing in favor and has been tried with success in several States, and inasmuch as it is a part of the program of Ohio primary reformers, no doubt the friends of Secretary Taft will promptly accept the challenge, thereby paving the way for a most interesting preconvention contest."

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* regards the senior Senator's step as "the boldest in his career"—altho he has a record for courage and resourcefulness—since the central fact of the new situation is that he has burned his bridges behind him "and defied the Roosevelt element of the party in Ohio to try conclusions, in the open and before the people, with the machine element headed by Foraker and Dick." The real issue, says this paper, "will be Foraker against Roosevelt, and not Foraker against either Taft or Burton." Congressman Burton is said to have his eye on Mr. Foraker's seat in the Senate. To quote *The Plain Dealer* again:

"As in so many other cases in his career, too, the Senator's

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East Twenty-third street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

apparent rashness is evidently tempered with some calculation. He recognizes the tremendous power which the machine still wields in Ohio. . . . He probably fancies, too, that the President's popularity has reached its culmination. . . . Furthermore, he is aware that neither the President nor Secretary Taft can, from the nature of their official positions, lead their followers in person."

Ohio Republicans may make up their minds to one of two things, says the *Dayton Herald* (Rep.). Thus:

"They can either go into the next National Convention with a united, harmonious delegation in support of William H. Taft and thereby stand a splendid show for capturing the nomination, or they can go in with a divided delegation and thus sacrifice a golden opportunity on the altar of personal animosities and petty, selfish revenges.

"The situation justifies the use of plain language. Left to themselves, without Senatorial or machine interference, the majority of Republicans in every county of Ohio would to-day doubtless record their earnest indorsement of Secretary Taft's candidacy; and this is true as to no other man, in or out of Ohio, save and except Theodore Roosevelt himself.

"Every one of course knows what would happen had Roosevelt not voluntarily put himself out of the running; no possible coalition of his enemies and of the friends of other Presidential aspirants could prevent his unanimous renomination. . . .

"Theodore Roosevelt will not accept another nomination. Ohio can name his successor if Ohio Republicans so choose. But they can do this only by recognizing William H. Taft as the man. United, the Republicans of this State win out; divided, they throw away the prize.

"Is it worth while for the party to consent to be 'butchered to make a Senatorial holiday'?"

"From all appearances," remarks *The Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), "the battle for the Presidency, so far as Ohio is concerned, is won, and the man who wins is William H. Taft;" and the *Cleveland Leader* (Rep.) has the same opinion as to who is the most available Ohioan. "The waxing of Taft would mean almost



ARTHUR I. VORYS,
State Insurance Commissioner of Ohio. He will manage in Ohio the Taft campaign for the Presidential nomination.

automatically the waning of Foraker," says the *New York Evening Mail* (Rep.), which predicts that the Ohio contest "may not prove unequal, and certainly will prove unique." To the *Washington Evening Star* (Rep.) the outcome seems sufficiently uncertain and important to make Ohio, for the time being, "the most interesting State in the Union." The encounter, says the *New York Tribune* (Rep.), will be sure to leave a material impress on Republican policy. The *Charleston News and Courier* (Dem.) offers the facetious suggestion that Senator Foraker distribute the discharged negro soldiers at convenient points throughout the Southern States, so that they will be available for delegates to the National Republican Convention next year. Dwelling with satisfaction upon this idea, it says:

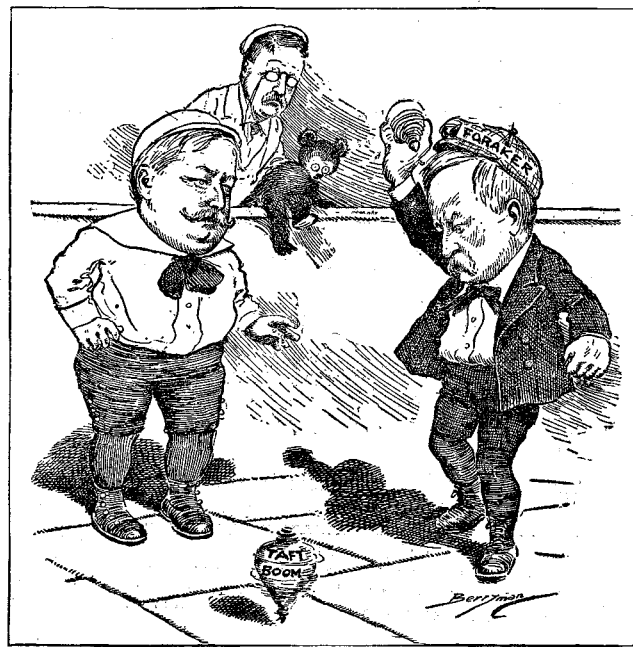
"The two hundred and fifty dismissed soldier delegates in the National Convention would evoke uproarious enthusiasm. They would stampede it in favor of the candidate of their choice. At sight of such a body of heroes even the Boston delegates would forget allegiance to a Massachusetts favorite son, and the fire-worshippers and noise-worshippers, which is to say the worshippers of Mr. Roosevelt, would abandon him to his fate and all would join the colored brethren in nominating a defender of Brownsville on a Brownsville platform."

WHAT AMERICA HAS DONE FOR THE PHILIPPINES

ACCORDING to assertions current in the anti-imperialist camp, the Philippines are a financial burden to this country—having cost us, to date, about a billion dollars, says Representative Clarke, of Florida—while at the same time our government of the islands is a luxury for which the unwilling Filipinos are compelled to pay an oppressive and exorbitant price. Thus it has been said that taxes in the Philippines are to-day two and a

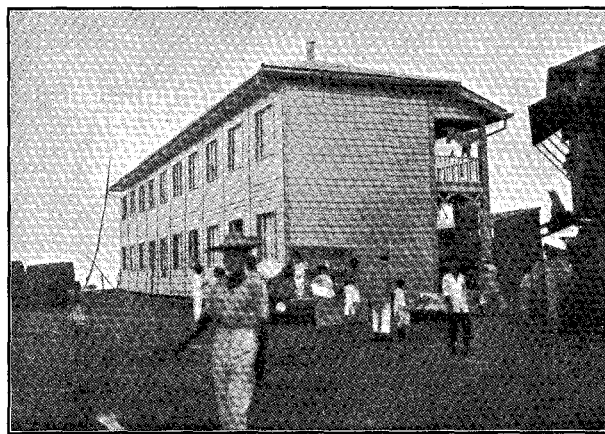
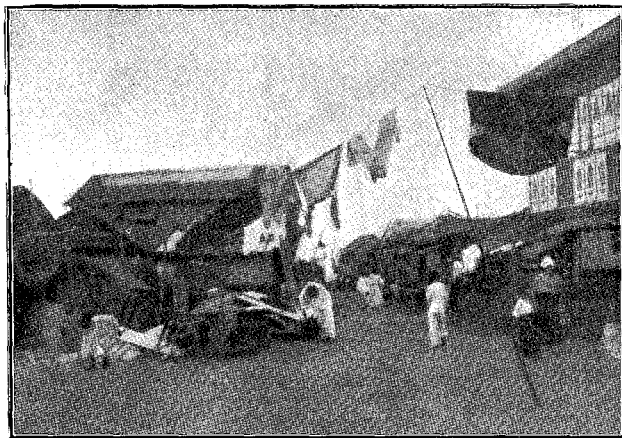


GOT A NIBBLE!
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



MUMBLY-PEG.
—Berryman in the Washington Star.

SEEN IN OHIO.



OLD AND NEW TENEMENT-HOUSES IN MANILA.

These pictures suggest a partial explanation of the fact that the death-rate in Manila has been reduced more than fifty per cent. under the American régime.

half times as great as under Spanish rule, that the cost merely of the machinery of administration is five times what it used to be, and that the islands are practically bankrupt. A New York paper recently undertook to find out how much, in all, the islands have cost us, but official figures were not available. The other assertions are contradicted by a writer in the international edition of *Dun's Review*. "Speaking of the archipelago as a whole," says this writer, "the people in general may fairly be said to be 'better off' than ever before in history," altho not all districts are enjoying equal prosperity. He deplores the fact that the real progress that has been made in the short period of American occupation is in great part hidden by the dust of political discussion. To quote:

"The rich, the landholders in particular, are most of them poorer than they were, and some are in actual stringencies, but the mass of the people are handling more money, eating and dressing better, and enjoying more comforts in general than they ever did before 1898. . . . Compare the five-year periods 1890-94 (under Spanish rule, before insurrection) and 1900-04 (under American rule, with warfare continuing a part of the time): The average of annual imports during 1900-04 was 90 per cent. higher than it was ten years earlier, and the average of exports was 35 per cent. higher. The average of annual imports, 1890-94, was \$15,905,552, including gold and silver coin; for 1900-04 it was \$30,351,506, excluding coin and government supplies. The average of exports, 1890-94, was \$20,063,000; for 1900-04, \$27,542,375. Moreover, during the last three fiscal years, 1903-06, the average of Philippine exports has been still higher, or \$31,675,000, as compared with the average of \$27,542,375 for the period 1900-04. The best year under Spanish rule, 1889, showed Philippine exports of \$25,671,322; the exports in 1904-05 were valued at \$33,455,000. The Philippine agricultural crop sold abroad is producing annually under present conditions from \$6,000,000 to \$12,000,000 more than it formerly produced."

The export figures, the writer goes on to say, "show indisputably a greater purchasing power to-day than before 1898 upon the part of the native inhabitants of the archipelago as a whole," altho "the hemp provinces, to be sure, have had the lion's share of the increase in exports, due both to large crops and higher prices, while the sugar and tobacco, as well as rice, provinces, speaking generally, have had more than their share of 'hard times.'" He asserts that a fair comparison of American with Spanish rule, allowing for the shrinkage in the value of the peso (a Philippine silver coin) and for the Spanish taxes not included in the budget, shows that the Philippine tax burden "is no heavier to-day than before," altho the 35 to 50 per cent. increase in Philippine exports "would warrant an increase of taxes." Moreover:

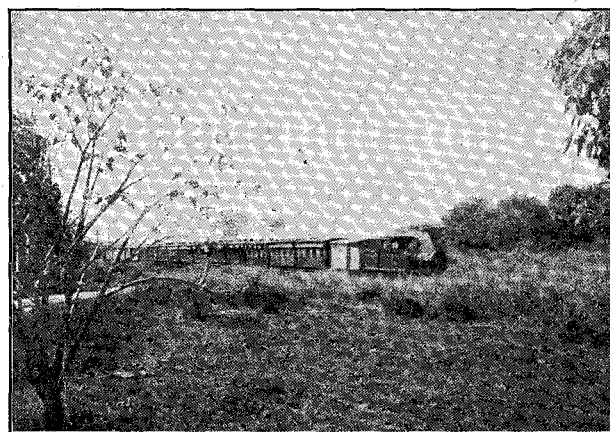
"Above all, such an increase would be justified by the better administration furnished, especially of justice, and the incomparably higher official standard of efficiency and honesty, by the fact that even local employees and officials are paid salaries, and that a large proportion of taxes is levied and spent by the local govern-

ments themselves; by the enormous improvement in educational facilities, communications, sanitary services, etc., and finally, by the average annual expenditure of nearly or quite \$4,000,000 gold in permanent improvements of various kinds (a record not even approached in the best year of Spanish rule, and that has been realized to date mainly out of the current revenues, not from sales of bonds)."

He speaks of the \$4,000,000 breakwaters that enclose the new harbor of Manila, of the new steel wharves and concrete piers soon to be provided, of the progress of the coast and geodetic survey which will make navigation safer among the islands, and of the growth of the inter-island trade and the consequent opening of more than one hundred new ports since the close of Spanish rule. Millions, he says, have been expended for the extension of roads, and of telephone and telegraph lines. Manila, we are told, is almost a new town "so great have been the changes wrought by the new electric railway, the pavements, macadamized streets, new buildings, public and private, park improvements, the filling of the pestilent old moat and cleaning of the old walls, and in general the sweeping over it of the new broom of sanitation." The death rate in Manila has been reduced by more than 50 per cent.

In connection with the authorization by the last Congress of an agricultural bank for the Philippines, the following is of interest:

"In order to relieve the stringencies of the Filipino landholders who are handicapped, in some cases tied hand and foot, for lack of ready money, some system of agricultural credit is, and long



THE DAILY TRAIN BETWEEN MANILA AND DAGUPAN,

On what is at present the only railway in the Philippines. The earnings of this 120-mile line have more than doubled since American occupation, altho it runs through a rice and sugar region, and not through the richer hemp or coconut provinces.

has been, urgently needed. If private capital will not meet this prime need of the Philippines, except under government guaranty, then it is the business of the Philippine Government to give such guaranty, under proper safeguards."

A STRIKING ANTISALOON DECISION

JUBILANT editorials are appearing in the religious press all over the country, rejoicing over the decision of Judge Samuel R. Artman, of the Circuit Court of Boone County, Ind., on February 13, to the effect that the saloon is so evil an institution that the State law licensing it is unconstitutional. The religious editors express the hope that



JUDGE SAMUEL R. ARTMAN,

Who has ruled that the saloon is so evil an institution that the State law licensing it is unconstitutional.

The religious editors express the hope that the Supreme Court of Indiana will uphold the decision, but the applicant for a saloon license in this case decided to accept his defeat without appeal. To get the matter before the Supreme Court, therefore, it will be necessary to start new cases, and this the temperance forces of Indiana are doing, so that this interesting decision will eventually be reviewed, in substance if not in form, by the higher court.

Quoting a sheaf of decisions from the United States Supreme Court and various State Supreme Courts in which the evils and miseries due to strong drink are

dwelt upon, and quoting a decision of the Indiana Supreme Court declaring a law permitting prize-fighting unconstitutional because it was "opposed to the spirit of the Constitution," Judge Artman maintained that the evil influences of prize-fighting "are insignificant when compared with the destructive results of the liquor traffic," and he therefore declared:

"In view of these holdings, based, as they certainly are, upon good reason and sound common sense, it must be held that the State can not under the guise of a license delegate to the saloon business a legal existence, because to hold that it can is to hold that the State may sell and delegate the right to make widows and orphans, the right to break up homes, the right to create misery and crime, the right to make murderers, the right to produce idiots and lunatics, the right to fill orphanages, poorhouses, insane asylums, jails, and penitentiaries, and the right to furnish subjects for the hangman's gallows.

"With due appreciation of the responsibilities of the occasion, conscious of my obligations under my oath to Almighty God and to my fellow man, I can not by a judgment of this court authorize the granting of a saloon license, and the demurrer to the amended remonstrance is therefore overruled, the amended remonstrance is sustained, and the application is dismissed at the cost of the applicant."

The Home Herald, of Chicago (combining *The New Voice* and *The Ram's Horn*), publishes a ringing editorial on the decision, probably written by John G. Wooley, the famous temperance speaker and writer. It says:

"When the American judiciary outlaws the liquor traffic the liquor interests may well tremble. The prohibition crusade is no longer to depend for its support altogether upon the church and the temperance organizations. The conscience of the whole nation has been awakened to the fact that the issues are not merely of moral but of economic consequence, and that the health, the well-being, and prosperity of this great people are so intimately involved in this problem that the solution can not be left to chance or the doubtful contest of vested interests and corporation greed with out-and-out reform principles. It is now apparent that the saloon is a violation of fundamental law, a menace to public safety,

and the prolific mother not merely of drunkenness but a multitude of other crimes, all a source of constant irritation and utterly subversive of good citizenship. The saloon may well look anxiously for arguments when the courts of America and the corporations undertake its annihilation. The citadel of the rum traffic will have been stormed so soon as the supreme judiciary of the United States shall outlaw the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink, and indict brewer and licensed dispenser of a crime against the health and safety of the State."

Mr. Henry W. Wilbur, an expert on temperance and liquor legislation and court decisions, writes an informing article in *The Friends' Intelligencer* (Philadelphia) in which he reviews the hostile attitude of the courts toward the saloon, but adds:

"Suppose the court of last resort sustains the decision of Judge Artman, as is quite likely, where does that leave the crux of the liquor problem? With the people, as a matter of course, where it always was. When the people, because of carelessness or stupidity, refuse to exercise their constitutional rights, and do not demand that their representatives prohibit the liquor traffic, and the whole matter is thrown on the courts, some one must stand in the breach, for even courts are not self-acting bodies. It is in order to rejoice whenever judicial or other vantage-ground is gained in the contest against the drink evil. But the people can not shirk their responsibility. They must still see to it that the court decision, as well as the law, does not go by default. They must as citizens put the execution of law and the support of a righteous judiciary in the hands of honest, capable, and concerned men. Government of the people can not be shifted in this country to government by judicial decisions and court injunctions."

GUESSING AT CENTRAL AMERICA'S WAR RIDDLE

THE dispute between Nicaragua and Honduras, which refused to yield to the diplomacy and veiled threats of the remaining Central- and North-American republics, now appears to be refusing with equal obstinacy to align itself permanently in accord with any of the reports sent to this country by sanguine press correspondents. On one day we are informed that President Bonilla, of Honduras, has been routed and that with Tegucigalpa, his capital, in the hands of the Nicaraguans, the war is practically ended. While we are reading these dispatches the report comes that Bonilla, having fled to his island stronghold at Amapala, is defying his enemies and preparing to retrieve his losses. To add color and variety to the reports, we are informed at frequent intervals



THE COMING STORM.

—*The Home Herald* (Chicago).



A HINT.
—Berryman in the *Washington Star*.

that the United States or Mexico either will or will not interfere to end the war. But so far the only action even savoring of intervention which this country has attempted is the landing of marines at various points to protect the property of alien non-combatants. In antithesis to the assurances of a speedy settlement of the war there are intermittent rumors that the three other republics of Central America will soon be involved in the turmoil. On but one point, apparently, is there any uniformity of opinion. It now seems to be agreed that the "last straw" which precipitated the actual warfare was the theft of an alleged Honduran mule by Nicaraguan cavalymen. This mule has inspired much journalistic humor and frequent editorial suggestion that in the proverbial obstinacy attributed to his breed the spirit of this Central-American uprising is admirably typified.

The intention of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, should he be successful in this war, is the subject of considerable discussion in the press. Parallel with assertions of the probable implication of the other republics we read that Zelaya aspires to form a coalition of all the Central-American states, with Nicaragua supreme and himself chief in power. Says one press dispatch from Washington:

"The situation is regarded by officers here as serious. The fear now entertained is that all of the Central-American countries will be turned into armed camps. There is no discounting the fact that all have more or less fear of Zelaya.

"His successes have aroused the revolutionists in all these countries and they are ready and willing to cooperate with him, and it is in this aspect of affairs that a grave danger lies, since he might use their assistance to make himself the virtual dictator of a Central-American federation, in which all the other republics would be subordinate states to Nicaragua."

Taking warning, perhaps, from the fickleness of the earlier indications, the press are now a little reticent in discussing these suggestions. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* has this to say, however:

"What the result of the war will be is almost beyond conjecture. The ambitious program of the President of Nicaragua to combine the Central-American states into one republic, even if possible of accomplishment otherwise, will doubtless be balked by more powerful nations, which have a way of interfering in the designs of weaker sisters. But aside from this, it is not probable that Zelaya would be able to carry out his ambitious program, for Salvador has not yet even been invaded, and Guatemala and Costa Rica together could probably crush the armies of Nicaragua."

And the *Washington Star* takes this view of the situation:

"The readjustments following a Central-American campaign are often difficult. A conquering Nicaragua might easily become a factor of serious import in the situation. The ambition to consolidate neighboring states with his own by aggressive means has been charged against President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, and the questionable nature of the occasion for the present campaign has served to revive the suspicion. The cooperation of Salvador with Honduras against Nicaragua has been pointed out as suggestive that the fear of a policy of conquest and absorption on the part of Zelaya has substantial foundation. Thus the events succeeding the defeat of Bonilla will bear close watching. Whether the United States or Mexico will be compelled or entitled by the emergency to take a hand in the case must remain for circumstances to determine. It is from one point of view none of the business of this country whether the Central-American states preserve their boundaries or not. It is the business of this Government, however, in its character as guardian of the international peace of the continent, by virtue of its greater interests and its superior resources and power, to keep an observant eye upon all the forces that may tend toward the permanent unsettlement of affairs in that region. In all likelihood at least the influence of the United States would be thrown against an effort to bring about the consolidation of republics by force."

THE RURAL GUARD IN CUBAN POLITICS

IT appears that the most tangible issue in Cuban politics at present is Governor Magoon's proposal to increase the rural guard, a sort of police-militia, from its present strength of about 4,500 to a force of 10,000 trained men. This proposal, to judge by the press comment in the island, is anathema to the Liberal, or Radical, party, and at the same time meets with only half-hearted support from the Conservatives. Some papers even assert that the effect of such a step will be to set Cubans against Cubans—"as if," remarks the Conservative *El Economista* (Havana), deprecating this objection, "if we must fight, it were not preferable to fight among ourselves rather than with a foreign army of pacification, the American Army of Cuban Pacification, for example." Yet even the grotesque idea of a war with the United States, according to Havana dispatches to the New York *Herald*, is seriously entertained by the more turbulent element among the Liberals. Says one such dispatch, "The negro leaders threaten it if their every demand is not granted"; and the



SETS OUR OWN MULE THINKING.

That Central-American war, started by a mule, suggests some possible activities of 1908.

—Bowers in the *Indianapolis News*.

newspaper *Cuba* asserts that the United States "will yield everything rather than risk war." Hence the opposition of the Liberals to an increase of the rural guards. "Such a body of men, if properly handled," says William E. Curtis, Cuban correspondent for the *Chicago Record-Herald*, "can be made an effective obstacle to revolutionary success." On the other hand the conservative element of the population, whose interests presumably would be advanced by Governor Magoon's proposal, are accused of remaining supine in the matter. Against this indifference the *Havana Daily Telegraph* sounds an indignant protest:

"The Spaniards always maintained that the Cubans were cowards; we have not thought so meanly of them, but if they shall persist in their timid silence where their most vital interests in the future are at stake, we shall have to confess that the Spaniards were right, and that the only men in Cuba who dare to risk their lives for a principle are those who have neither principle nor anything else to lose."

El Economista throws further light upon the situation. We read:

"Elements of the body social which should, because of social position and education, stand in the front ranks, do not in general support the Conservative party; neither are they Radicals. They are indifferent, as far as open action goes, to both parties, altho their true interest lies with the Conservatives. But that Conservative party can not consist exclusively of producing and commercial classes, as some really think or else pretend to think, to excuse their own attitude. . . ."

"On the other hand, our producing classes can not as a whole be called conservative; they are, for the most, indifferent, and a part of them, made up principally of foreigners, are now, as they were in the times of Spain, ready to stand on the safest side of the fence, no matter which side it may be, and they are now, as they were then, ill-directed or not directed at all. So we see that the Conservative party can not count, seriously, with the press, nor with the cash support of those elements who would prefer, probably, to favor the Radicals because it is the Radicals they fear, rather than take their stand with the Conservatives, of whom they approve, but of whom they are not afraid."

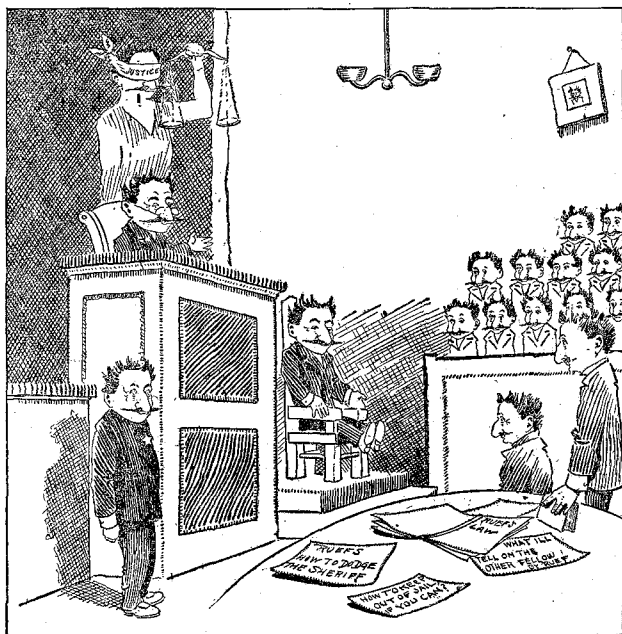
Merely because it was logical to suppose that the island would welcome an increase in the number and efficiency of the rural guards, remarks the same paper cynically, "it turned out quite the other way." That the rural guards are not at present numerically equal to their task seems to be indicated by the tales of wholesale

burnings of sugar-estates by marauding bands of negroes. These tales, however, are denied by the Liberal organs of Cuba, which claim that virtual peace prevails throughout the island.

THE RAILROADS ON TENTER-HOOKS

THE President's looked-for statement on the railroad situation, which may reach the public while this paper is in the press, will probably serve as no other single factor could to crystallize the present confused mass of comment and opinion. On the one hand we have heard ex-President Cleveland, Jacob H. Schiff, head of a great New York banking-house, and Baron Rothschild, a towering figure in European finance, emphasize the evils attendant upon the present attitude of popular hostility toward the railroads, while, on the other hand, the public has had optimistic views of the situation from John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, and Thomas F. Ryan. Mr. Cleveland declares that "there is much of the nature of delirium in the popular outcry against railroad corporations," and predicts that "we shall all be ashamed of it by and by." It is not the stocks of soulless millionaires, he adds, but "the property of citizens, of widows and orphans, whose savings are invested in railroads, that is being damaged." Mr. Schiff points to "the anxiety that exists among all classes of investors and business interests over the agitation against railroads," and asserts that "this fear that something exceptionally distressing is to happen, in the way of legislation, to railroads," is "more accountable for the present state of affairs than is the money market." Baron Rothschild is quoted as saying that the American railway situation is "the very greatest disturbing factor in the international money markets," and that the disturbance comes, in his opinion, from "the menace of socialistic legislation." President Finley, of the Southern Railway, adds his voice to the chorus, reminding the public that a railroad is not merely "a merchant with transportation for sale," but also "the partner of every farmer, every miner, every manufacturer, and every business man along its line," and that "to legislate unfavorably against the railroads is to strike every possible business interest." *The Railway Age* (Chicago) tells us that "those whose business it is to authorize the appropriation of new capital, or the expenditure of surplus income, upon railway betterments, . . . have lost heart."

At the same time Mr. Ryan assures a newspaper man that the



AS ABE RUEF WOULD HAVE IT.
—Los Angeles Express.



THERE SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.
A section of atmosphere above San Francisco.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis Journal.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES.

railroads have nothing to fear from the policy of President Roosevelt, and he is credited with the further statement that "the railroads should be taken out of Wall Street, and the stock-quotation tickers should be taken out of the railroad offices." Mr. Carnegie, after lunching at the White House, tells the reporters that the President is "the best friend the railroads have and they ought to realize it." And Franklin K. Lane, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, states in the New York *American* that "railroad dividends have been rising constantly in the last five years, and earnings also have been constantly reaching a higher level." Then what is the fuss about? asks *The American*, which offers its own answer:

"For many years the real railroad business of this country (to its managers) has not consisted in maintaining a highway and transporting passengers and freight, but in issuing watered stock and watered bonds and stealing them. There is where the true money-making lies. The total capitalization of the railroads of the United States is \$13,000,000,000. Of this huge sum at least one-half is water, and the water represents just that much theft and that much of money illegitimately added to the fortunes of the gentlemen that have manipulated the properties.

"Theft from whom? Theft from the public, which must pay the principal and interest of all these fictitious issues. Hitherto the public has with amazing patience submitted to all the ramifications of this form of swindling. At last the swindling has reached a point where the public not only pays from its pocket-book, but pays in a wretchedly defective service and in increased perils to life and limb. At this point it begins to demand from its legislators some protection against the swindling. Whereupon the gentlemen manipulators, confronted with the prospective loss of their goodly profits, simulate a hysteria of fear for the welfare of the country and precipitate playhouse panics among the gamblers of the Street."

Mr. Cleveland's plea on behalf of the railroads leads the Philadelphia *Press* to remark:

"At an hour like this, when the moral sense of the land is aroused by the evasion and disregard of law by railroad managers and shocked by the many instances in which directors have used a corporate trust for personal profit, a man occupying Mr. Cleveland's position before the country ought not to confuse and confound necessary remedial measures with 'delirium' or a 'craze of denunciation.'"

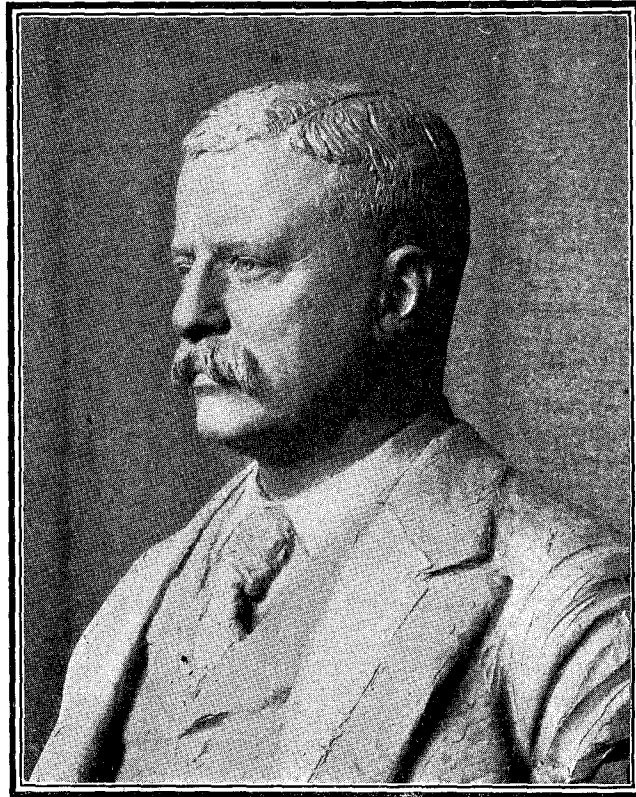
Among the critics of Mr. Schiff's statement is the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which says in part:

"There is no occasion for so much 'anxiety' and it does not exist among all classes of investors and business interests' so much as among promoters and speculators who are unable to proceed in their accustomed way to gather in capital for legitimate purposes and appropriate a generous share of it to themselves for their inestimable services. Their methods are out of favor and are liable to be regulated out of existence, and that will be as much a boon to honest stockholders and investors as to anybody. Mr. Schiff himself says that he has regarded this as a year of liquidation and of moderate curtailment of business, which will have a beneficial effect. Probably that will have to be acknowledged and accepted as a fact, and there will have to be some patient waiting for things to recover their equilibrium."

Baron Rothschild's opinion is greeted with mirth by *The Evening Post*, which claims to recognize it as an echo of what Mr. Harriman said some weeks ago. We read:

"What are the facts about this terrible railway legislation which alone is causing panic conditions in Berlin and London, in Paris and New York? Why, it is, so far as Federal action is concerned, a thing wholly of the past—an event after which railway stocks and dividends were higher than ever, and the speculating railroad men themselves declared the outlook to be fairly radiant. Yet now we are told that if only a few railway chiefs and high financiers would 'get together' with the President and the Interstate Commerce Commission, and issue a mollifying statement, the financial forces which have driven down consols in England and *rentes* in France and premier securities all over the world would instantly cease to operate. This is to reverse, with a vengeance,

Macaulay's rhetorical connection of European wars with Indians scalping each other on the Mississippi. Magnates scalping each other on the New York Stock Exchange may, of course, have some temporary effect upon foreign markets, but they can scarcely



BUST OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT,

To be done in marble and added to the collection of busts of Vice-Presidents in the Senate chamber at Washington. The sculptor is James Earl Fraser.

fix the rate of interest for all nations, or send a chill through the entire commercial world. It is not yet true that because Harriman has a pain, all Europe takes to its bed."

The World (New York) suggests that Wall Street might profitably imitate the tactics of Coxey's Army and march upon the Capitol with its grievances. In a later issue a still more brilliant idea occurs to it. We read:

"Nothing like Wall Street's appeal to Washington for guidance, sympathy, and counsel has been heard since the Western farmers in the early nineties had a similar experience with tight money and undigested securities, the latter being in the form of wheat, corn, and live-stock. The farmers applied to the Government for assistance and were laughed at mightily in New York. . . . They had no railroad bonds, and they did not understand the trick of having the customs receipts deposited in banks against such bonds as security, so they evolved a scheme of government elevators which would issue certificates against their grain and these certificates would be accepted as collateral. They believed wheat was just as good security for loans as bonds. They had queer notions about finance, did these bucolic economists. . . ."

"Wall Street is more fortunate than the Western farmers because the Administration still turns a sympathetic ear to its complaints. But if Mr. Roosevelt grows cold and refuses to furnish all the relief the market demands, the Stock Exchange is by no means helpless. It can grow whiskers and revive the Populist party, with whose economic principles it is now in the fullest accord. Experience has proved that time will do the rest."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, however, indorses Mr. Cleveland's attitude and "goes him one better." Thus:

"It is perfectly obvious that nothing is to be accomplished by general denunciations or general statutes. On the other hand, much may be lost and confidence may be impaired to a disastrous extent. Even now, we see a fearful shrinkage in securities which represents, for the most part, a vague alarm excited

by the hasty utterances of public men and by the attempt to fix ironclad rates for all lines by legislative decree. The process bears a fatal resemblance to the Chinese method of roasting a pig—by setting the house afire."

NEW YORK'S NEW MOVEMENT FOR CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

THE Public Utilities Bill now before the New York legislature is held by the *New York Times* to be "the most important work" which that body has "undertaken in a generation." This measure, which is declared to be the consummation of Governor Hughes's desires in the way of legislation to regulate corporations of a quasipublic nature, is receiving a great deal of support in the press of both parties. It is also widely criticized, but the criticism is directed more at the details than at the principles. Briefly stated, its aim is to take the power of the various commissions now in charge of rapid-transit regulation in New York City and of the gas and electric lighting and railroad companies throughout the State, and place the same authority in the hands of two commissions appointed by the Governor, one of which will have jurisdiction in Greater New York alone, while the other looks after the same matters in the rest of the State. It is proposed to make the commissioners directly responsible to the Governor, who can remove them when necessary, and to add to their authority so much force that court review of their decisions will not ordinarily be allowed. As in the case of the Railroad Rate Bill before the last Congress, this question of "court review" bids fair, in the opinion of many papers, to be the one longest disputed. Still, even as the bill now stands, the *New York Evening Post* points out, "there is no doubt at all that the courts would interfere to enjoin any act of the commissions which could be shown to be arbitrary, oppressive, or confiscatory." Nevertheless, this matter and some of the other provisions which the bill carries are so strongly opposed that a much modified substitute bill has been proposed by Mr. Jackson, the Attorney-General of the State. In addition to criticizing certain other details of the

original bill he says this of it, as recently quoted in the *New York Sun*:

"The bill creates two commissions, each acting separately within the jurisdiction for which it is appointed. Each will be required to deal with similar questions, and it is difficult to see how any harmony of administration can be obtained by two separate and distinct boards acting upon precisely similar questions in different parts of the State, whose decisions upon these questions may be, and probably would be, in direct conflict.

"In the interests of economy, harmony, and efficiency, I believe a smaller elective commission of not more than five members, who would give all their time to their official duties and engage in no other occupation, should be created with jurisdiction over the whole State."

"On the general proposition that necessity exists for the enactment of laws for the proper regulation and control of public-service

corporations," says the *Buffalo Courier* (Dem.), "Mr. Jackson is in agreement with Governor Hughes, as are the people of the State at large." And the majority of the press are also in agreement with the spirit of the original bill, tho objecting to many of its details. There are, however, a few papers which oppose it as being fundamentally wrong. The *New York American* (Hearst Dem.), for instance, seeing in it, as it asserts, the death-knell of municipal ownership, professes to see therein, also, the very reason why the corporations affected appear so willing to submit to its general provisions. And *The Tammany Times* (Dem.), in bitter and sarcastic terms, decries the "government from Albany" which it declares would result were the Governor to appoint the commission for New York City. To allow an "up-State Republican majority to rule the greatest Democratic city in the nation," it denounces as "a partizan movement designed to give fat salaries to Republican commissioners."

Outside of the State the campaign in support of the bill, which is now merely started, is watched with some interest. "Governor Hughes," says the *Washington Herald*, "is entering upon a contest with the corporations that will make or break his political reputation." And the *Chicago Record-Herald* recommends to the people of that city a close watch of the situation, which "will probably furnish an excellent standard" for similar legislation there.



By courtesy of the New York "American."

HORACE N. MARVIN, JR.,
Kidnaped some weeks ago from his home in Dover,
Delaware.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THOSE Russian generals who challenged Kuropatkin have evidently decided to let it go at that.—*The Cleveland Leader*.

To illustrate the contrast between the ideal and the actual, post the illustrations from the florist's catalog at the ends of your garden rows.—*The Detroit News*.

THE people don't know that they are now building barricades in front of the trains that are to carry next season's crops to market.—*The New York Commercial*.

It is a pity that Judge Fitzgerald's order not to discuss the Thaw case or read about it in the newspapers had to be limited to the jury.—*The New York Evening Post*.

NOTHING surprising in President Roosevelt's failure to jump a five-foot hurdle. It's his opponents who are doing the jumping these days.—*The Chicago Evening Post*.

WHEN Mr. Morgan sailed for Europe on Wednesday his name did not appear

on the passenger-list. Perhaps he is working his way over as the ship's chaplain.—*The Atlanta Journal*.

STUYVESANT FISH says the President can not see his own faults. Fortunately the gentlemanly financiers of Wall Street are willing to tell him about them.—*The Chicago Daily News*.

GENERAL BOOTH ostentatiously announces that he is not afraid of tainted money, but up to a late hour last night Mr. Rockefeller had not taken the hint.—*The Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

HARRIMAN says he would rather go to the penitentiary than the poorhouse. He probably dreads the welcome he might receive from those whom he had sent to the latter institution.—*The New York Evening Post*.

IF Mr. Roosevelt should nominate and elect Secretary Taft President he would have a fair claim to the appointment as Mr. Taft's Cabinet. With only nine departments to look after he would have plenty of leisure left to add a few more serious matters to his duties.—*The New York World*.

FOREIGN COMMENT

JAPANESE DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE EXCLUSION LAW

THE first stages of the Californian school question as it was discusst in Tokyo were marked by indignation and rage on the part of the Japanese populace, which it took all the calmness and "sweet reasonableness" of the Japanese Government to appease and restrain. When President Roosevelt leapt generously into the breach and promised his intervention in maintaining the rights of the Asiatics on the Pacific Coast, his action was greeted with gratitude and appreciation, altho some of the Japanese papers still indulged in heated language. Now that the Japanese children have been readmitted to the San Francisco schools, but at the expense of Japanese coolie exclusion from this country, there is a decided calm in the demeanor of Tokyo. Disappointment is exprest, but it is "more in sorrow than anger" that the *Yorodzu*, a leading daily of Tokyo, remarks:

"Certainly there is much to be said against the method in which the school question is settled, but we will refrain from expressing our opinion about it at this moment. We can only say that Mr. Roosevelt will feel relieved after four months of strenuous efforts to stay the indiscreet anti-Japanese movement in California, while our optimistic Foreign Minister, Mr. Hayashi, will become even more optimistic as to the foreign relations of our country."

There can be no doubt that the high regard for the personal character and good offices of President Roosevelt which is so universal among official circles in Japan very largely accounts for the calmness with which the controversy on the Pacific Coast is being contemplated. But there are some signs that doubts are arising as to the President's power ultimately to adjust matters. The *Taiyo*, a leading Tokyo monthly, observes in this connection:

"We do not in the least doubt the sincerity of Mr. Roosevelt; we are grateful to him as ever, and admire his courage in acting in accord with the principles of justice and humanity. Yet we must recognize that the American President is not clothed with sufficient power to execute his will. Indeed, he is bound hand and foot by the perplexing system of party politics and by the strange theory of 'State rights.' We are also told that the majority of the Americans are in sympathy with us. If there is really such sympathy, it is not the kind of sympathy that can be relied upon. Day after day we are disturbed with the news of more outrageous demonstrations directed against Japanese by the masses and legislators of California

"Hard indeed must be the lot of those poor Japanese who are left to the mercy of intolerant foreigners, with no hope for receiving adequate protection at the hands of our timid, inefficient Foreign Department. We have been patient enough; is it necessary to be lenient without limit? Certainly it is the time for our Government to wake up and assume a firm attitude toward any nation which abuses us without reason."

The policy of California in the recent treatment of the Japanese population is a hereditary policy, remarks *The Japan Weekly Chronicle* (Kobé), but it expresses the hope that time will bring the best and most permanent solution of the difficulty. To quote:

"The past weighs heavily on most countries, and in California, likewise, events long buried have still a powerful influence upon all classes of the population. The struggle against alien races has been, as far as we can judge, the most important and characteristic event in the short history of California, and altho the problem has been partially solved, the present anti-Japanese movement has shown that the same spirit which animated the first pioneer settlers in their actions is still active, not only among the working classes, but also among men of high standing. It is unfortunate that the old sentiment, having lain dormant for some while, has been awakened by a collision of material interests; but it is to be hoped that now that some kind of solution has been arrived at, in future the Californian people and government may be guided in their actions more by principles of racial and social toleration

than by mere practical interests and racial antipathy, unworthy of a civilized people."

While commending the temper displayed by both governments throughout the controversy, in which "the Government of Tokyo has given great proof of ripe political experience in the patient firmness of its protests and the tact of its diplomacy," the *Paris Figaro* remarks, with some echo of *The Japan Chronicle*:

"Both sides have manifested a sincere desire to avoid rash excitement, and to find some basis of accord. As a matter of fact the problem is almost insoluble at the present moment. Each party has to save its prestige, and mutual concessions have to be made so as to effect a sort of patched-up truce. At any cost the peace of the Pacific must be saved from shipwreck on this reef. The essential thing is to gain time, in order that the susceptibilities and prejudices of either party may have leisure to obey the voice of reflection, as well as to give full play to those kindly influences from other nations, friends of America, and allies of Japan."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

STATISTICS OF VICTIMS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

MANY attempts have been made to count up those who have suffered death or imprisonment, during the reign of the present Czar, for the cause of political liberty. The most complete and accurate enumeration which has yet appeared is that furnished by A. Below in the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart), a weekly organ of German Social-Democrats. Mr. Below gives us the following striking statistics:

"However frightfully numerous were the political victims who suffered during the whole reign of Nicholas I., Alexander II., and Alexander III., their aggregate is quite insignificant in comparison with those who shared their fate during the last two years of the Russian revolution. According to the calculations of an editor of the *Birzheva Vedomosti*, 14,654 were killed and 18,052 wounded in Russia between January, 1905, and February, 1906. It is quite certain, however, that the actual numbers were far beyond this estimate, which must be considered to represent at most merely the minimum total. From February, 1906, to the close of the year, as high, if not a higher, average is to be found. The journal *Perelom* gives, in a statement based upon official returns, the number of victims during the revolutionary movement as 26,000 dead and 31,000 wounded."

This writer proceeds to quote from the *Tovaristch* (St. Petersburg) to the effect that 1,650 victims were executed during the same period at Riga, as officially reported. There were 9,412 penally sentenced, for political offenses, between January 1 and December 31, 1906. Among these, 1,252 were condemned to death at drumhead court-martial, of whom 934 were executed. About 275 political prisoners were sentenced to life-imprisonment with hard labor, 1,755 were sentenced to shorter terms of imprisonment with hard labor, and 186 were sent to Siberia. In January of the present year (1907) 713 political prisoners were sentenced as follows: To death, 148; actually executed, 90; to hard labor, 90; to Siberia, 50. The balance received various sentences of imprisonment in jail or fortress. Of this class of victims Mr. Below goes on to say:

"With regard to the number of those put into confinement (in 1906) we know nothing positive, but an idea how great it must be may be derived from the fact that in the citadel of Warsaw alone, in the month of July, 9,000 were imprisoned, and this calculation does not include those who were already in the jails. The *Riech* calculates the number of political prisoners of the last year (1906) as comprizing 1,500,000 persons. It was difficult to find a prison in Russia which was not crowded twofold above its normal capacity."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE GERMAN CATHOLIC TREND TOWARD LIBERALISM

AMID all the rapid political changes going on in Germany in our day not the least important is the swing toward liberalism seen in the Catholic Center party by Dr. Theodor Barth. Dr. Barth is one of the keenest political observers in all Germany, and his words on this subject, appearing in one of the closing numbers of his able weekly, the *Berlin Nation*, are practically a notification to Chancellor von Buelow that if he persists in his hostility to the Center he will alienate its remaining Conservatives and drive the whole party into the Liberal camp, making a combined force that will turn and overwhelm him. Dr. Barth's clever weekly is soon to suspend publication, its subscribers having fallen away owing to his persistent advocacy of a coalition between the Liberals and the Social-Democrats to produce a genuine Opposition in the Reichstag.

Until recently the Center party was the main support of the Government, but it opposed the Government's colonial policy, split with von Buelow, and now appears to have two distinct elements, conservative and liberal. In support of this view, Dr. Barth cites a speech made by Mr. von Hertling in the course of a debate on the Southwest Africa supply bill. Dr. Barth tells us:

"Mr. von Hertling, the clever parliamentary nuncio of the Roman Curia, made a speech during that debate which probably furnished the Imperial Chancellor with more food for thought than anything he had yet heard in the newly elected Reichstag.

In this speech the heart of the conservative element of the Center found utterance. The speaker expressed his sorrow that the harmonious relations of the party with the Chancellor had become so strained and destroyed for such insufficient reasons. He recalled the happy time when the Center and the Government led to pasture and sheared their pious flock in union. And the Center was a delightful companion, if we may believe Mr. von Hertling. So far the speech was merely a variation of Dante's complaint,

There is no greater sorrow than the thought
In misery of happy days gone by.

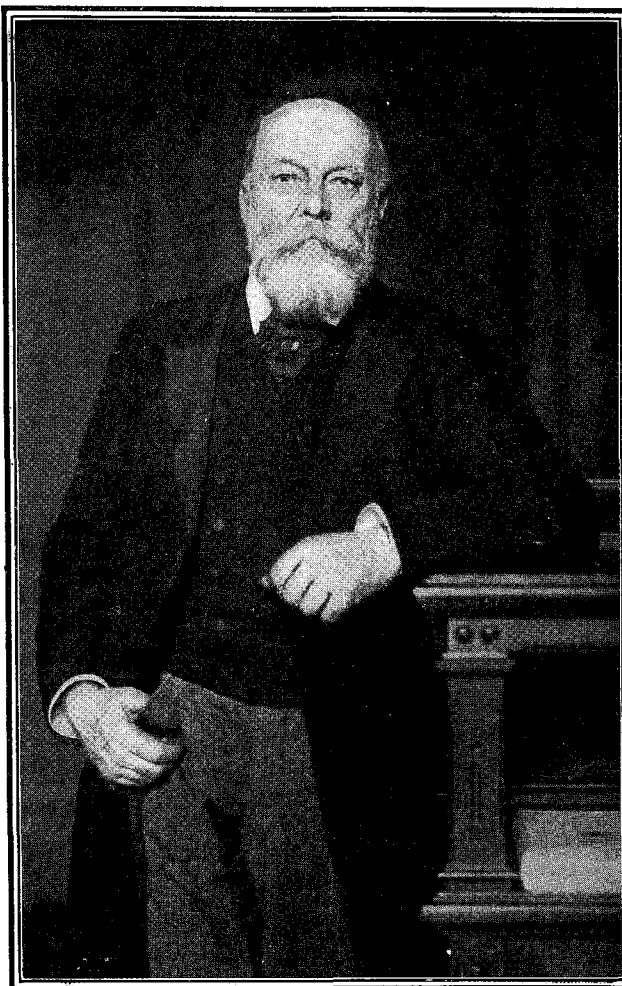
But then came the close of the speech, wherein elegiac lament was changed into a denunciatory warning which might well make Prince von Buelow feel uncomfortable. What, asked the orator, will the consequences be if the Imperial Chancellor continues to harry the Center? He makes the following reply:

"When once it has been found impossible to allay the apprehensions of the Catholic masses, which were aroused during the elections, the torrent of opposition to the Government will swell into a deluge. It is indeed to be contemplated as a quite possible contingency that the conservative element will altogether disappear from the Center. The idea of building up a conservative Center party side by side with and independent of the actual leaders of the Center will then be recognized as chimerical."

"This is really the milk in the coconut of the Hertling speech.

According to this orator's statement, all the conservative members of the party, and especially those who are backing Prince von Buelow, are to be counted as vanishing elements among the Government's supporters, the Imperial Chancellor's anti-Center policy is to turn out a parried thrust which will only result in piercing to the death the conservative heart of the Center, and leaving the democratic heart predominant in that party's life."

Dr. Barth proceeds to say that whatever victories von Buelow has so far scored he must fail now, for he is attempting to make the tail wag the dog:



COUNT UDO STOLBERG,
Conservative President of the Reichstag during the present so-called
"Buelow Era."

"A Conservative government can never carry on a successful struggle with the Center. Such a struggle can only be maintained by a through and through Liberal government. The attempt of Prince von Buelow to gain a victory over the Center by means of a Conservative-Liberal coalition is an utterly impracticable undertaking. . . . The 'Winter's Tale' of the Conservative-Liberal union will probably come to a sudden end, and long before the fifth act of the drama reconciliation between *Leontes-Buelow* and *Center-Hermione* will follow. Then shall we hear the Imperial Chancellor quoting the last words of Shakespeare's play:

Lead us from hence, where we may
leisurely
Each one demand and answer to his
part!
Performed in this wide gap of time
since first
We were dissevered. Hastily lead
away.

The sooner von Buelow takes steps to consolidate the Conservatives with the Center, concludes Dr. Barth, and leave the Liberals to join the Social-Democrats in an Opposition under Bebel, the better for the political life of Germany.

The Center, says *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome), which largely confirms Dr. Barth's view of the situation, was the object aimed at

by von Buelow in his dissolution of the Reichstag. He thought to reckon without the Center, to give it "a bill of divorcement." He preferred even the Red to the Black, he declared. The dissolution of December 13 was professedly directed against "the Socialists, Poles, Guelphs, as well as the Center, but in reality merely against the Center. It was a sort of murderous bomb hurled against the tower hitherto not to be captured by storm, the fortress of the Center, whose walls were to be dismantled and its defenders destroyed, because the colonial credit had been refused." But the Center relied for safety on its liberal and popular elements and "found no better defense than in a determination to strengthen still more its essentially popular character, a character democratic in the Christian sense, and social, in contrast with the personal policy of the Emperor, and the national imperialism of the Protestants and Progressives. The result was that the people appreciated the Center's distrust of Buelow's government, and met the appeal of the Center with an electoral result that surpassed all expectations."

Speaking with bitter sarcasm of the new "Buelow era" in German politics, the organ of the Center, the *Berlin Germania*, declares that the Chancellor is organizing a pamphlet propaganda

against that party, and predicts the probable outcome of such a campaign as follows:

"In case Prince von Buelow extends the war against the Centre from the Reichstag to the Catholic population, he will find that the Catholic population are prepared and as capable of snatching a victory as they were at the last Reichstag elections."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CLOSING THE BALTIC

EMPEROR WILLIAM has sent the King of Norway a German admiral's uniform, a Germano-Danish *entente* has been established, the Danish straits connecting the North Sea and the Baltic are to be neutralized, and the Baltic is to be made a German lake, into which no outside ships-of-war may enter. This is a consummation seriously disquieted by the European press. "Germany's interests," says the leading Swedish review, *Nya Var Tid* (Stockholm), "are concentrated upon a Pan-Germanic supremacy in a neutralized Baltic." In the London *Times* appears a remarkable paragraph which emphasizes this intention of the German Government in the strongest terms, and we read of "the predominant position which Germany has—thanks in a great measure to the practical non-existence of Russia as a military power—for a few years past taken up in Denmark, of which one of the consequences promises to be an attempt to close the Baltic Sea to foreign fleets." Of course in reading this the chronic British animus against Germany should be kept in mind. How Germany has been working toward Baltic control is thus detailed:

"Toward that grave modification of the *status quo* in Europe Germany is working at present tooth and nail under the very eyes of the other interested European States, who seem helpless in presence of the vigorous efforts which are being made by that Power.

"The former German Minister at Copenhagen, Herr von Schön,



THE UNION.

BUELOW—"And don't forget that it is commanded that the wife should be subject to the husband, and obey him in all things."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

SUBJUNCTION AT HOME AND ABROAD.

promoted last year as a reward for his services in Denmark to the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg, worked indefatigably and successfully for five years to bring about a complete change of relations between the Danes and the Germans. The treaty concerning the option of nationality signed two months ago was manifest evidence that the policy of *rapprochement* had been finally consummated. The two visits of the German Emperor to Copenhagen in 1903 and 1905, and that of King Frederick of Denmark to Berlin last December, served to cement the Germano-Danish *entente*."



DR. THEODOR BARTH,

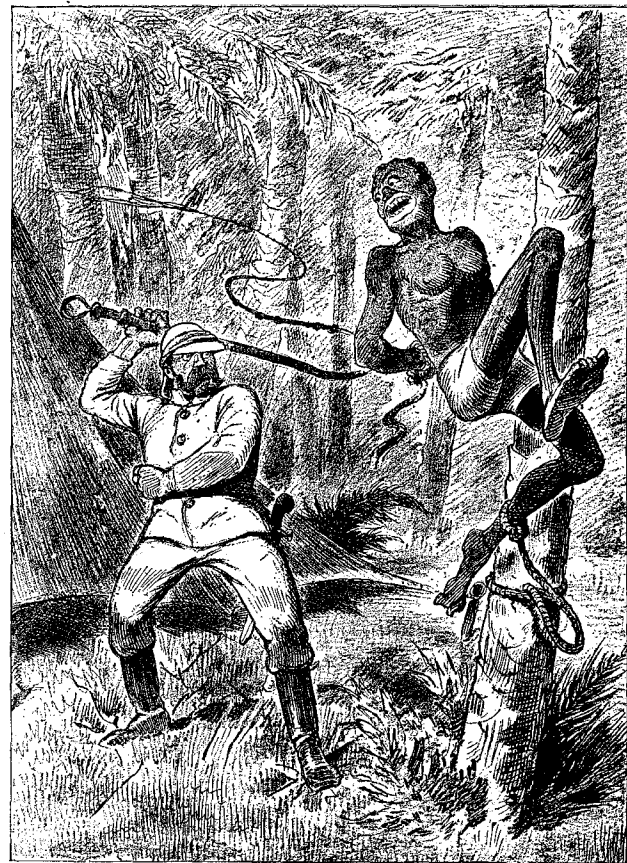
Editor of the Berlin Liberal organ, the *Nation*, whose political views have caused the suspension of his paper.

Germany has already established her commercial supremacy in Denmark. We read:

"Germany has acquired a solid commercial footing in Denmark without attracting much notice abroad. According to the latest statistics, which appeared last year, German imports into Denmark amount to 220,000,000 kroner (£12,222,222) out of a total of 600,000,000 kroner (£33,333,333). British imports into Denmark, on the contrary, show a certain decrease. In connection with this commercial development, the country is overrun by representatives of German commercial firms."

The King of Sweden is on excellent terms with William II., and there is, moreover, much good feeling toward Germany exhibited in Norway. All preparations seem to *The Times* to be made for the final *coup*.

The writer concludes that "Germany will soon have established her absolute preponderance in the Baltic." Exception, however, is taken to these statements as to Sweden's devotion to Germany, by a leading Swedish paper, whose remarks may be taken as largely representative of journalistic opinion in Stockholm. The



THE GERMAN COLONIAL POLICY CAN NOW BE RESUMED WITHOUT HINDRANCE.

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

Svenska Dagbladet of that capital declares in the most cautious language:

"Sweden does not desire to speculate on the special good-will of any great Power. She would rather be left outside the political game, and is, therefore, prepared to defend the neutrality of her territory if ever that should prove necessary. German family relations with our royal house and the personal sympathy existing between the two monarchs have as little to do with politics as the corresponding relations between the dynasties of Germany and England. It would, indeed, be a hard task if the friendships and relationships of monarchs had to be adjusted according to the varying exigencies of politics."

CANADA'S CRY FOR IMPERIAL RIGHTS

THE Canadian wish for independence, or at least less dependence, expressed more or less loudly, and formulated more or less definitely by patriotic Canadians, is not embodied in a "declaration" or intended to be realized by force of arms. There is to be no Bunker Hill or independence bell of the old picturesque time when not only deep political wrongs, but even the slightest political *contretemps* seemed sufficient to kindle the firebrand of war, whether in Europe or America. Prof. Stephen Leacock, writing in *The University Magazine* (Montreal), reminds his readers that "the ministers of Canada are taking ship for this the fourth Colonial Conference at London." To this Conference he appeals for justice to Canada, and exclaims: "Find for us something other than mere colonial stagnation, something sounder than independence, nobler than annexation, greater in purpose than a Little Canada. Find us a way. Build us a plan, that shall make us, in hope at least, an Empire Permanent and Indivisible."

What the writer implies by the last sentence he in another place styles imperialism. This he defines as follows:

"Imperialism means a united system of defense, an imperial navy for whose support somehow or other the whole Empire shall properly contribute, and with it an imperial authority in whose power we all may share. To many people in Canada this imperialism is a tainted word. It is too much associated with a truckling subservience to English people and English ideas and the silly swagger of the hop-o'-my-thumb junior officer. But there is and must be for the true future of our country a higher and more real imperialism than this—the imperialism of the plain man at the plow and the clerk in the counting-house, the imperialism of any decent citizen that demands for this country its proper place in the councils of the Empire and in the destiny of the world. In this sense, imperialism means but the realization of a Greater Canada, the recognition of a wider citizenship."

Professor Leacock declares that he is an imperialist because he will not be a Colonial, and "the colonial status is a worn-out, a bygone thing." This he illustrates by quoting President Roosevelt as follows:

"Some time ago Theodore Roosevelt, writing with the pardonable irresponsibility of a police commissioner of New York, and not as President of the United States, said of us here in Canada, that the American feels toward the Canadian the good-natured condescension that is felt by the free-born man for the man that is not free. Only recently one of the most widely circulated of American magazines, talking in the same vein, spoke of us Canadians as a 'subject people.' These are, of course, the statements of extravagance and ignorance; but it is true, none the less, that the time has come to be done with this *colonial* business, done with it once

and forever. We can not in Canada continue as we are. We must become something greater or something infinitely less. We can no longer be an appanage and outlying portion of something else."

While he thinks "the day of annexation to the United States is passed," and that it is neither "possible or desirable that we in

Canada can form an independent country," he is equally discontented with what he styles "stagnation," *i.e.*, the colonial standing and colonial limitations of Canada as it now is. What he demands is a share in the burden of imperial taxation, and a corresponding share in imperial legislation. The scheme which he submits to the Colonial Conference he thus broadly outlines:

"And what then can this Colonial Conference effect, after all? it is asked. Granting, for argument's sake, the spirit of the people that might move it, our willingness to pay, their willingness to give us place and power, what can be done? Hard indeed is the question. Hard even to the ready Man in the Street with his glib solution of difficulties; harder still to the thoughtful; hardest of all to those who will not think. For if we pay for this our navy that even now defends us, and yet speak not in the councils at Westminster, then is that taxation without representation; straightway the soul of the Anglo-Saxon stands aghast; the grim death's-head of King John grins in the grave, while the stout ghost of old Ben Franklin hovers again upon our frontier holding in its hand

the proffer of independence."

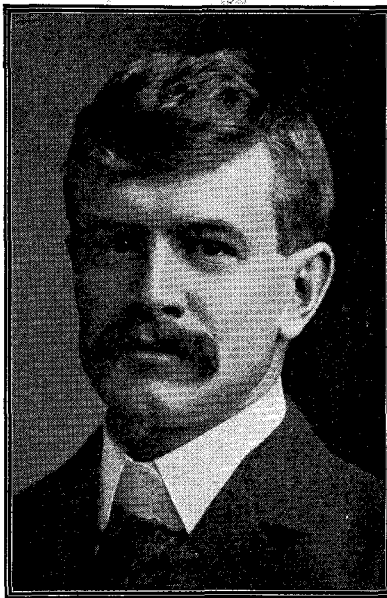
His idea of genuine independence is taxation *and* representation, and he concludes, "Find us a way whereby power shall fall on all alike, a way whereby we shall still be free men, free of the imperial rights, your historic constitution unshattered in the process."

AMERICA'S EXCESSIVE PROSPERITY—What is the cause of "the present crisis" in the American money market? asks *The Outlook* (London). It is not that production runs ahead of demand or that consumption falls below supply. It is not that "Congress is extravagant," for the country can dismiss this fact "with a light-hearted shrug of the shoulders." "A clumsy currency system and antiquated banking laws" are indeed existing disabilities, but these have not caused it. America is financially sick from the glut of overprosperity. And the writer goes on to explain it in this wise:

"Most commercial crises are produced by supply outrunning demand, and by a consequent glut of overproduction. In America's case the process seems to be reversed. She is suffering from sheer inability to live up to the demands made upon her; she has reached the limit of physical effort. Business is too good, the demand is too great.

"If we read the signs aright, America is straining every nerve, and is only partially succeeding, in keeping up with her present volume of trade. All the opportunities are at hand for increasing it, but the means for handling the larger quantity are lacking. There is a shortage of money, of labor, and of transit facilities. The railways can not carry the goods that have been ordered and manufactured; the freight traffic has got beyond their capacities. The business of the country, still straining for an upward flight, finds itself tied down by an insufficiency of funds.

"There is work in plenty waiting to be done, but no workers to do it. The resultant condition is that of a creeping paralysis of prosperity, a condition in which a sustained inadequacy of the means and implements of production has made a halt inevitable."



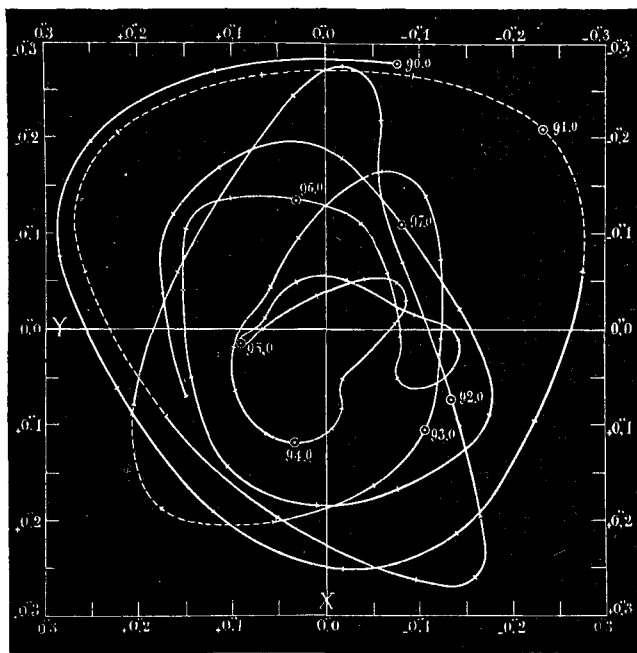
DR. STEPHEN LEACOCK,

Professor of political science in McGill University, Montreal. He demands equal taxation and equal representation in the Empire for Canada.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

UNSTEADINESS OF THE EARTH

THE old Latin name of *terra firma*, which we are still fond of applying to the ground beneath our feet—especially just after stepping ashore—would appear to have been very inappro-



POLAR OSCILLATIONS, JANUARY, 1890, TO JUNE, 1897.

priately bestowed. People in San Francisco, Santiago, and Kingston can tell us something about this. But besides the sudden and spectacular local quakes there are other subtler but more pervasive movements. Even the earth's axis of rotation does not keep still, but changes its position in the solid mass of the globe, so that the poles are not fixt points on the earth's surface, but wander about within a circle whose radius is 100 feet or so. This polar displacement has now been known for years under the name of "variation of latitudes," since it was by discrepancies in the determination of latitude that it was first discovered. Some recent measurements of it and discussions of its cause are presented in *Cosmos* (Paris, December 23) by Abbé Th. Moreux. After describing some of the earlier investigations of these disturbances, he goes on to say:

"Such was the state of the question in 1874, when Lord Kelvin called the attention of the scientific world to the effect of great natural movements of masses of air and water that are periodically displaced, either by marine currents or winds, or by deposits due to condensation—rain, snow, glaciers, etc.

"To understand the mechanism it is necessary to take up the question in some of its details. It may be recalled that several years ago the Academy of Sciences was occupied with a very interesting problem which became known to the public under the name of the 'cat question.' It was asked whether a cat, conformably to the popular belief, when thrown into the air, would always alight on its feet.

"Theoretically, a solid body can not change its own position while falling, and altho sometimes it may actually do so, this arises from the resistance of the air, as when the shuttlecock always falls feathers up; a shuttlecock thrown into a vacuum would not alter its initial position.

"Is this theory applicable to the cat question? In what way? In spite of theory the facts as shown photographically to the Academy by Marey are that a cat turns over easily while falling, so that it lands on its feet.

"The mechanical principle, however, is all right, only we must make a distinction. The theorem applies only to an invariable solid, which a cat is not. We have here a living creature whose

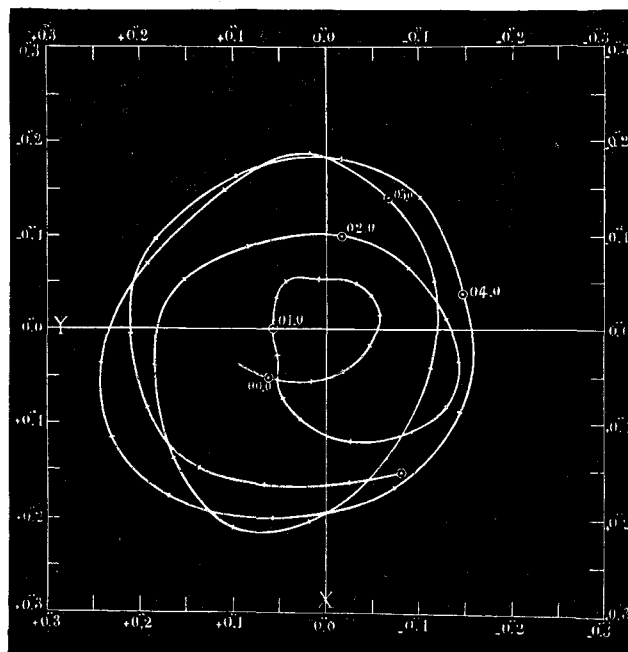
muscles may produce deformations and displace at each instant the position of the body's center of gravity. In the case of a rotating solid, if some interior movement takes place in a certain direction, say from left to right on the surface, mechanics requires that other parts of the body turn in the opposite direction; but there is not necessarily exact compensation.

"Take a concrete example: Suppose a man suspended in an upright position by a wire, facing north. If he stretches out his arm and moves it through an arc of 45° his body should turn in the opposite direction but through a smaller angle. Suppose now that he lowers his arm and brings it to its initial position by moving it back 45° , this time, of course, while it is nearer to his body. The man will turn back toward his original position, but will describe a smaller arc, so that . . . the final result is that the man will have turned around slightly. Repeating this maneuver a certain number of times, the man may turn completely about, so that he faces south.

"This may be applied perfectly well to the earth's rotation. A train of cars weighing several million tons, running around the equator in the direction of this rotation, would impress upon the earth an opposite movement, and consequently would retard it. If we now imagine a train moving around a circle whose center is on the equator and whose radius is several degrees in length, the movement will act on the earth's axis and bring about a deviation of the pole on the earth's surface. With a sufficient mass, and a long enough time, we might finally bring the pole down to a position on the present equator. It should be understood that the axis of rotation would remain fixt in space, but the point where it meets the earth's surface would have moved over this surface.

"Now . . . the work that man is not able to accomplish may be produced by natural forces. Every year the sun sends earthward a considerable amount of energy, which is continually transformed. Thus the sun's heat raises great masses of water by evaporation and transports them from the equatorial regions toward the polar countries. The quantity of water displaced may be estimated at 720,000 cubic kilometers [about 180,000 cubic miles]. . . . This water necessarily returns in great part to its starting-point, and we thus have the conditions prescribed in our experiment of a train moving around a closed curve."

These and similar displacements, the writer goes on to say, have been shown to be competent to produce deviations as large



diagrams indicating the path of the north pole during two series of years show that the average deviation has been as small as 0.3 of a second of arc, or only about thirty feet. The largest displacement observed has been 0.6 second (about sixty feet). The variations and phases of the movement have been studied most recently by a Japanese astronomer, Kimura, of the international station of Mizusawa, who finds that they present a six-year cycle. He has also discovered important systematic variations that remain unexplained. The diagrams given herewith are a sort of composite of a large number of observations at different points of the earth's surface.

In closing, Mr. Moreux says that besides the regular deviations of latitude that have been explained above, possibly sudden local displacements may be due to earthquake movements. He enlarges upon this point as follows:

"A certain degree of probability is given to this hypothesis by the fact, noted by Professor Milne, that there is a correspondence between the average of polar displacements and the annual number of earthquakes.

"Milne has, since 1893, attributed these polar displacements to earthquakes. We might perhaps reverse the hypothesis and seek in the displacements the real cause of the shocks that are annually troubling more or less of what we call 'terra firma.' This theory would appear to me much the more logical. We shall have to await new results before saying anything further."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WHY DO WE COUGH IN CHURCH?

THE epidemic of coughing that attacks a congregation at times is regarded as of sufficient importance by a writer in *The British Medical Journal* (London) to merit discussion in a column article. He is of opinion that the cause is nervous irritability, but will not accept the theory of an American physician that it is due to prolonged attention, holding that lack of attentiveness must rather be held responsible. He goes on with his investigation thus:

"Persons who will sit out a play or listen to an interesting conversation without coughing seem to be seized, as soon as they compose themselves to hear a sermon, with distressing irritation of the windpipe that can be relieved only by violent and continued coughing. The affection is contagious, spreading from seat to seat, cough answering unto cough, till the church is as full of noise as Prospero's island. As far as we know, the etiology of this strange disease has not received attention from the scientific investigator. Is it due to sudden changes of temperature in the sacred edifice, or to the sudden inroads of malign drafts? It may be granted that the eloquence of some preachers has a chilling effect, while that of others is of a windy character; neither of these things, however, can be accepted as a *vera causa*. We note with interest that the problem has been attacked from another side by an American scientist who has studied the epidemic as it occurs in theaters. He has satisfied himself that there, at least, the coughing which sometimes goes far to spoil the performance is due to reflex irritation propagated from the ear to the larynx. The source of the irritation, according to him, is to be found in the strain on the auditory apparatus induced by the effort to hear what is said on the stage. This suggests that actors of the present day do not know how to use their voices. It would be a comfort to preachers if the church cough could also be explained by over strenuous listening. We fear, however, that a solution of the riddle is rather to be found in what *Falstaff* calls 'the disease of not listening, the malady of not marking.' It is related that once upon a time when an author was reading a new play before the members of the Comédie Française, an actress fell asleep. When the company were expressing their various opinions, the author maliciously insisted on having that of the sleeping beauty on the ground that the attention she had given to it would make her opinion especially valuable. The reply was disconcertingly to the point: '*Monsieur, le sommeil est une opinion*' ['Sir, sleep is an opinion']. In like manner it may be said that coughing is an opinion. At a full dress rehearsal of a new play by Sardou, the

audience, which had applauded the first act, began to cough in the middle of the second. The author at once exclaimed: 'They cough; I always thought that scene was too long.' Preachers might sometimes at least draw the same moral from the coughing of a congregation."

WRONG IDEAS ABOUT CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

THAT certain wide-spread popular ideas about the proper way to dress children are nothing more than mischievous superstitions, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Hospital* (London, March 9). The injury wrought by such notions, he says, is only exceeded by that due to improper feeding. Two of these errors he thinks particularly mischievous. To quote:

"Especially may be mentioned such deep-rooted errors as that children need hardening by exposure to cold; and that if the chest is adequately protected, the rest of the body and the extremities may be left to take care of themselves. In regard to the first point, we need to impress upon mothers the all-important difference between exposure of a child to cold air when properly and when improperly clad. Certainly after the first few weeks of life a healthy baby may, and in fact should, be taken out in all weathers in which a nurse can go out, provided always that in cold weather the infant is thoroughly wrapt up. The same is true in the case of a child old enough to run about, if only, should the clothes get at all damp either from rain or perspiration, they are changed immediately. While under proper conditions exposure to cold can do nothing but good, it must be remembered that, owing to the relatively larger area of cutaneous surface to body weight in a child as compared with an adult, the former loses heat more rapidly than the latter, and is therefore more susceptible to cold. Consequently the hardening process as commonly practised is apt to be more or less equivalent to the Spartan custom of exposing delicate children, its only merit probably being that it helps in some degree to insure the survival of the fittest, although nature does this efficiently enough without our assistance."

As to the other notion—that the chief object in clothing a child is to protect the chest, and that it matters little how other parts of the body may be covered—the writer notes that mothers who dress their children in this way often reverse the procedure for themselves, by going out in the evening with practically bare chests. He says:

"It is no uncommon thing to see a child with its legs bare and the abdomen quite insufficiently protected, while the chest is enveloped in layer upon layer of different articles of apparel. This unequal distribution of the clothes is largely, no doubt, a result of the belief that bronchitis is especially due to cold acting directly on the chest-walls. Two facts are overlooked; one is that cold acting on parts of the body other than the chest may quite well give rise to bronchitis; the other, that chills are responsible, particularly in childhood, for numerous evils besides respiratory troubles. Notably is this the case in regard to digestive disturbances, which in many children are quite as readily set up by a chill as by improper food."

Specific directions for clothing children, which follow, are not adapted to our summer climate, but the general advice with which the writer concludes is applicable everywhere. He makes the following rather caustic remarks about unskilled advisers:

"Only too often, despite all that a medical man can say, ignorant mothers—and such ignorance is far from being confined to any special social class—prefer to follow the dictates of fashion or the advice of some neighbor who has reared, or more often buried, a large family of children, or of some self-opinionated old nurse full of ancient prejudices and superstitions. The doctor is looked upon as a faddist or as not practically acquainted with the management and up-bringing of children. All that he can do is to preach, in season and out of season, that children should be clad on the same lines as adults, but with even greater care, while nurses who have received a modern training should be able in ever-increasing numbers to support his efforts."

COMPRESS AIR WITHOUT A PISTON

THE hydraulic method of compressing air is not new, but the installation of a particularly large plant at the Victoria mine, in northern Michigan, has directed attention to it at this time. The method is thus described in *The Scientific American* (New York, March 16):

"Instead of using turbines, as is ordinarily done, to convert the hydraulic into mechanical power, and then using compressors to transform the mechanical into pneumatic power, in this system the air is compressed directly by the water, and without any intermediate mechanism. The action is similar to that of the aspirator-pump, in which, as is well known, a current of water acts by adhesion to exhaust the air from a receptacle. In the present case the reverse takes place, for bubbles of air are taken from the free atmosphere and then trapt in a chamber."

In the plant noted above, which contains some novel features, the power of the Ontonagon River is used to compress air, with which the machinery and tools of the mine and a mill are operated. The water sinks, through shafts cut in the solid rock, to a subterranean chamber, where the air is collected under pressure. The air is fed through a series of 1,800 radial tubes three-eighths of an inch in diameter, at each intake, from which the flowing water sucks the air in the form of bubbles. To quote again:

"At the bottom of the shaft the intake pipe is somewhat flared, and extends about 15 inches below the normal working level of the water in the chamber. Directly below each pipe is a conical concrete block, as shown in one of the illustrations. The water striking this block is spread out in an annular stream, thus delivering the air bubbles near the surface of the water. During the comparatively slow passage through the chamber, the air bubbles, owing to their buoyancy, rise out of the water and are trapt, because the water-level in the chamber is 18 inches above the roof of the outlet tunnel. The water, however, continues out through the tunnel and up the inclined shaft, whence it discharges into the tail-race."

"The compression-chamber above the normal level of the water therein has a capacity of 80,264 cubic feet. A 24-inch pipe conducts the air to the various pneumatic machinery used in the mine."

To prevent excess of compression, two blow-off pipes are provided, which operate when the water is forced below certain levels in the compression-chamber. When the larger of these functions, the escaping air carries with it a quantity of spray, which shoots out like a geyser to heights of from 150 to 700 feet. This artificial

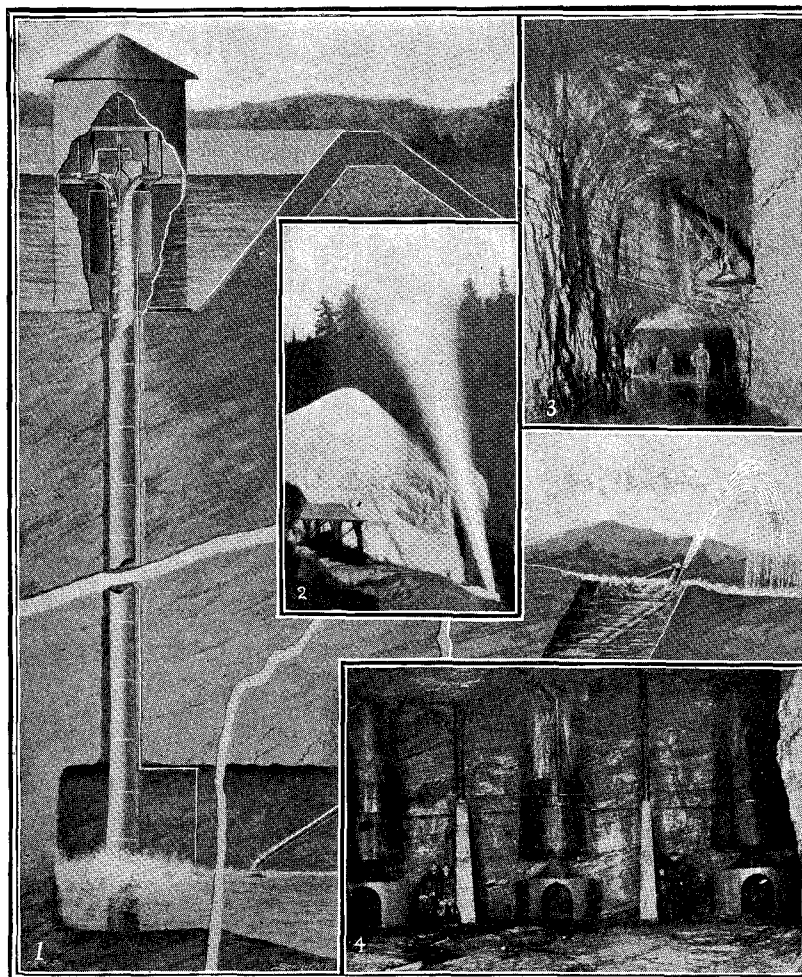
geyser, we are told, presents a most pleasing spectacle, particularly in winter, when the spray forms huge masses of ice about the nozzle. Says the writer:

"When all three of the intake pipes are in operation, a total of 5,000 horse-power is available. However, one intake pipe has been found to furnish all the power necessary for operating the machinery of the mill and mine. With this single intake, while delivering 11,930 cubic feet of air per minute at an absolute pressure of 128 pounds, an efficiency of 82 per cent. is shown. A turbine operating with a loss of 10 or 12 per cent. may be considered remarkably efficient; but before this mechanical power can

be converted into compressed air, a loss of at least 30 per cent. more must take place. The remarkable efficiency of the direct hydraulic compression is thus made apparent; but we should also take into calculation the remarkable economy of operation; for the hydraulic compressor contains no machinery which requires attention or is liable to become deranged.

"One of the chief advantages of this system is the fact that the compression is isothermal. As the bubbles of the air are carried down the intake pipe they are compressed, but the heat of compression is conducted off by the water which surrounds them. In the ordinary systems of compressing air a great deal of difficulty is experienced owing to the increase of temperature due to the compression, and also owing to the condensation of water vapor which occurs with a fall of temperature, or an increase of pressure, or both. However, the air which is trapt in the rock chamber at the Victoria mine is of a temperature almost

as low as that of the water, and is practically free from moisture."



Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

AN IMPROVED HYDRAULIC AIR-COMPRESSING PLANT.

A column of falling water sucks down air which is trapt in a chamber and used for driving pneumatic machinery. When the air pressure becomes too great it blows off in a geyser of spray. (1) Diagram of the entire system, (2) an artificial geyser 150 to 700 feet high, (3) blow-off pipe in subterranean chamber, (4) air-chamber 350 feet deep showing intake pipes.

TRAPPING POACHERS BY MARINE SURVEYING—A novel use of the telephone in surveying, related by a member at a recent meeting of one of the State engineering societies, is thus described in the columns of *Engineering News* (New York, March 21):

"The owners of some oyster-beds were greatly annoyed by poachers who came in flocks of four and five boats and dredged the oysters from the beds. There was no police system in the place, and the only redress was a criminal prosecution under warrant."

"Particular difficulty was experienced in getting evidence as to the exact position of the boats at the time of their dredging operations, such evidence being called for by the courts before they would issue a warrant. An engineer was called in to locate the boats. He first started to plot a time-position path of the boats, obtaining his data by the method of double-instrument transit

readings ordinarily used in plotting soundings. This was found impossible, as the notes of the two transmitters, whose positions were some 1,500 feet apart, were greatly confused owing to the difficulty in each man sighting on the same boat at the same time. There were always four or five boats moving around the beds at once.

"The engineer then rigged up a telephone system equipped with 1,500 feet of insulated wire laid along the ground between the transit stations, two batteries of dry cells and two headpiece transmitter-and-receiver devices such as the central operator in a telephone-station wears. This had the advantage over heliographing or signaling that each transitman did not have to watch the other man, but was enabled to carry on his notes and observations and a conversation with the other man at the same time. As each boat had on it a license number plainly visible through the instrument, it was very easy for the two men to take simultaneous readings on the same boat. The curves were readily plotted from this last set of notes and the poachers convicted."

WHERE ELECTRICITY INTERFERES WITH ASTRONOMY

THE large power plant recently erected by the London County Council on the Thames about a mile north of Greenwich has been objected to by the authorities of the celebrated observatory at the latter place, on the ground that the smoke and vibrations interfere with its work. Those responsible for the location of the station assert, with some show of justice, that the trouble should have been foreseen and opposition made before the city had gone so far. However this may be, a committee of the County Council was appointed to look into the matter, and its decisions are reported in *The Electrical Review* (New York, March 16). Says this paper:

"In the first place, it has been decided to leave matters alone, so far as the old equipment is concerned, for a year or so, so that more can be learned about the vibrations set up at the observatory. Next, it was decided that turbines should be adopted instead of reciprocating engines for the new equipment of the second section of the power-house, which is to be erected shortly, and much attention should be given to securing perfect balance of the rotating parts. Furthermore, it is agreed that after the turbine equipment is in place the reciprocating engines shall not be used at night after 10 o'clock except under unusual conditions, and their running is to be restricted as much as possible during the earlier part of the evening. With respect to the trouble caused by the chimneys, the agreement is that no new chimneys shall be higher than 204 feet, and the gases issuing from these must not be hotter than 250° F., conditions which are met by the present station. It seems that the heat from the gases interferes more with astronomical work than the smoke, which occasionally can not be avoided.

"The result of the investigation amounts merely to leaving the conditions as they are and attempting to avoid the disturbances by adopting a different type of equipment for the new section. It seems rather a pity that these difficulties were not thought of before. Astronomical work is difficult enough under the best conditions, and all chances of possible disturbance should be thought of in advance and steps taken to prevent them, if this does not interfere too greatly with public needs."

MAKING A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY—That certain manufacturers of proprietary medicines, being compelled by the Pure-Food Law to state openly the composition of their products are representing compliance with the law as carrying with it a "government guaranty" is asserted editorially by *The Druggist's Circular* (New York, March). Says this paper:

"It may usually be put down as a postulate that when a man goes into the business of making nostrums and inducing people who would be better off without them to pour them into their stomachs for the profit of the manufacturer, that man is beyond

the reach of ethics or an appeal made for humanity's sake. It is not to be wondered at, then, that such a man sees no immorality in advertising to the public that his guaranty to the Government that his nostrum contains this or does not contain that is a guaranty by the Government to the public that the nostrum is all that it ought to be. Of course, no such guaranty by the Government was ever contemplated and does not exist. What the Government has undertaken to do is to prevent the manufacturers from lying about their foods and drugs, but the mendacity of the nostrum men has not been destroyed, but merely turned into new channels, by the act of Congress. Being prohibited from misbranding their products, some of the nostrum men utilize their principal asset—their ability to disregard the truth and the welfare of their fellow men—by trying to convince the public that their enforced cessation from selling certain poisons without a warning constitutes a government guaranty of the absolute reliability of their output."

Perhaps, the writer concludes, the executive department of the Government may find some means by which it may put a stop to this abuse, and if it can not, then we may expect it to apply to the legislative branch to give it relief. This is already being done in Canada, where a pending bill provides for a government certificate that manufacturers of medicines have complied with certain regulations, but prohibits them from referring in any way to such certificate, either on a label or in an advertisement.

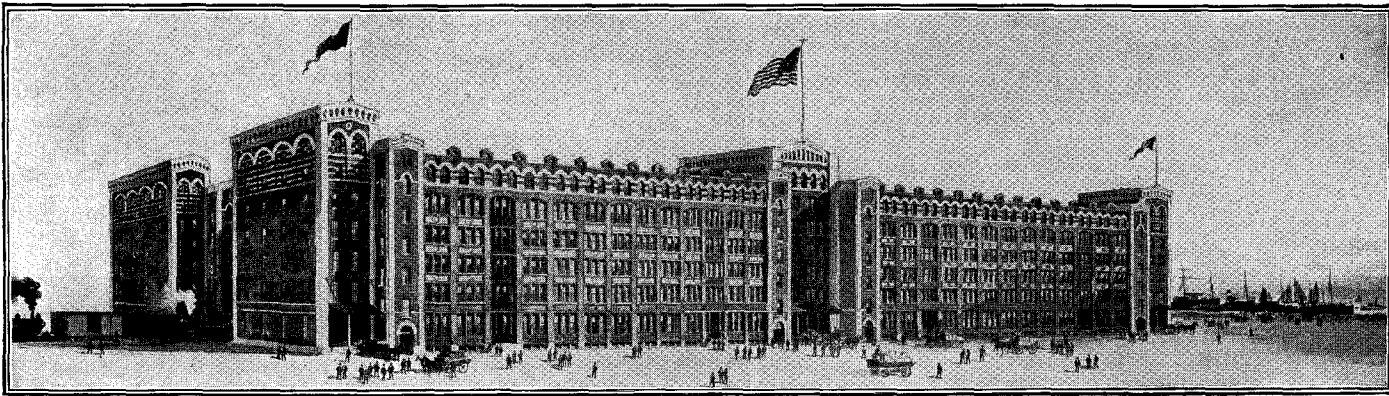
WHAT FIXES THE PATH OF A BALLOON

THE ordinary non-dirigible balloon is the sport of the winds.

Fortunately, however, the winds blow according to known laws; they are only currents of air flowing from regions of high atmospheric pressure to those of low pressure, and the detailed weather-maps now published by all civilized countries enable us to trace their momentary course and—within limits—to predict their changes. How the path of a balloon depends on these meteorological conditions is shown by an editorial writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 11), who notes that dirigible balloons are able to control their own routes so long as their speed exceeds that of the wind, but spherical balloons follow passively the atmospheric currents in which they are immersed, and, if the aeronaut wishes to reach the ground at a given point, his sole resource is not to make an ascent until the direction of the wind is favorable, at least unless he expects to find at some upper level a current that will take him to his destination. It is well known that winds in opposite directions often exist, one directly above the other, carrying the clouds in contrary directions, but as it is ordinarily necessary to rise to altitudes of over 15,000 feet to find these contrary currents, the application of the principle is attended with serious inconvenience to aeronauts, who suffer at such heights from the cold and the rarity of the air. The writer goes on to say:

"For balloons that do not rise above the lower atmospheric strata, their direction is fixed by a simple meteorologic law; the lower air-currents always move in a direction tangent to the isobars [or lines of equal barometric pressure]. In fact, overlooking irregularities due to the effect of the earth's unevenness on the winds, these curve about together, forming a vast whirl that may cover, at a given moment, France or even all Europe. The whirl has its center in the point where the barometric pressure is momentarily lowest, and all around the cyclonic depression the winds (in the northern hemisphere) are drawn in a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch (sinistrorsal). Their direction thus coincides, at a certain height above ground, with that of the isobaric lines, which generally have the form of large irregular circles around the center of the whirl.

"The aeronaut Duro, starting from Pau on January 22, 1906, in the evening, landed next morning in the province of Granada, Spain, having followed exactly the isobaric line passing through the spots where the barometer then stood at 764 millimeters. Count de la Vaulx, in the balloon *Centaur*, starting from Paris October 9, 1900, crossed France, Germany, and Poland, and, after twenty-four hours, descended in Russia near Kief; he had followed the isobar that then ran east and west over North Germany



Courtesy of "The Iron Age," New York.

THE FIRST TWO OF EIGHTEEN MODEL FACTORY BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED IN BROOKLYN, N. Y., BY THE BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY.

and Central Russia, but, the meteorological configuration having altered during his flight, he was carried, along the modified isobars, toward Southern Russia. When the aeronaut Faure, in his remarkable performance of January 11, 1905, went in a balloon from London to Paris, the isobar through London crossed the Channel and passed near Paris.

"The centers of cyclonic depressions and the isobaric lines do not remain stationary, but vary progressively and more or less rapidly; we must therefore take account, in forecasting the path of a balloon, of modifications of the winds, connected with displacements of the centers of depression and with the deformation of the whirls, especially if the ascension lasts a long time. These meteorological considerations easily explain the curious path followed by the two Wegener brothers, who now hold the record for length of time in the air. On April 5, 1906, at 8 A.M., they left Berlin in a balloon, going north; in the evening, while they were over Denmark, the wind changed and carried them southerly, at first slowly, then with greater speed; after fifty-two hours in the air they descended in the outskirts of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The same note may be made in regard to the crossing of the Channel by the contestants for the Gordon Bennett international cup, on September 30 last, and regarding the balloon *Milano*, in which, on November 11, the two aeronauts Uselli and Crespi, starting from Milan, reached the earth at Aix-les-Bains, having profited judiciously by the meteorological situation to cross the highest peaks of the Alps."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FACTORIES ON THE SECTIONAL BOOKCASE SYSTEM

AN exception to the general rule that a manufacturing concern owns its building and plant and generates its own power is to be found in a recent enterprise in South Brooklyn, on the waterfront of that borough of New York City. The Niagara power companies have familiarized us with the idea of rented power, but this concern is preparing to furnish both buildings and power on a huge scale. We learn from an account in *The Iron Age* (New York, March 14) that it is now erecting no less than eighteen model factory buildings. The first two completed, which are shown in the picture, give an idea of their size and arrangement. We may well believe the assertion of the writer that this novel effort to furnish facilities to companies who do not care to own their own plants is "the biggest thing of the kind ever attempted." The company has already built 123 warehouses near the spot and maintains a large railroad and water terminal, so that it is prepared to take care of the storage and transportation of the goods that its tenants may make. We read further:

"The two factory buildings now completed, which will be practically duplicated by the sixteen other structures to be built, are model manufacturing plants in every respect, and the system of renting adopted by the company is suggestive of the manner in which sectional bookcases are used. Under the company's system a small manufacturer can obtain a limited amount of floor

space, and get just as good service in the way of freight deliveries and power facilities as a large concern that engages a number of floors, the plan being to rent space in the structures with the agreement on the part of the company to handle all incoming and outgoing shipments of its tenants between the car or vessel and the loft of the manufacturer. . . .

"While some minor alterations may be made in the structures that will subsequently be built, they will on the whole be duplicates of the building here described, and their general appearance will be the same as the two completed structures, a view of which is shown in the accompanying illustration. It will be seen that the first building is faced with brick and stone for appearance sake, but the rear structures will all be of concrete finish.

"An original feature of the construction of the buildings already erected is the character of the columns. These are built of ringed sections of concrete, reenforced by continuous steel spirals from top to bottom, which lends great strength to the construction. The sections are stacked one on another much after the manner of a pile of cheese-boxes, and are filled with concrete as they stand in position. In this way the sleeve of reenforced concrete serves as the form for the molding of the column and, of course, is left in position."

SCIENCE BREVITIES

"The United States Army is to be taught to cook," says *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., March). "The Army is well supplied with cooks, but cooks may lose their lives through sickness or stray bullets, and so the conclusion has been reached that every soldier ought to know how to cook, and cooking-schools have been established at the Washington barracks and at some of the Western forts. Men are taking the cooking-classes in many of our agricultural colleges. This is one of the results of the general physical decadence from which every civilized race is suffering. Women, naturally weaker than men, show the results of physical decay earlier, and as machinery is taking the place of many of the arduous manly occupations with which men have heretofore been engaged, they are gradually taking the place of women in many of the more arduous pursuits which have formerly been monopolized by the gentler sex. It is certainly well that men should learn to cook; but the aversion to the art of cookery and other household arts which seems to be growing among women during the last generation should not be encouraged because of the interest men are taking in culinary affairs. While some men may succeed with cookery, the average woman is far better prepared than is the average man to preside over the culinary department of a household."

AN expedition from the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, conducted by Dr. D. T. MacDougal, has recently circumnavigated the Salton Sea in a sail-boat, says *Science* (New York, March 15). "This lake was found to have a length of over fifty miles and an area of nearly seven hundred square miles. Altho the break in the banks of the Colorado River, from which the main channel leads to the lake, was closed on February 10, yet minor channels and seepage poured sufficient water into the lake to maintain its level during the month following at the maximum depth. It is therefore to be expected that the present level may be retained for some time, and that the evaporation may not exceed the inflow by as much as fifty inches during the present year. Five stations were located and surveyed for the study of the reoccupation of the basin by vegetation as the lake recedes. A second sunken basin south of the Salton and lying between the Cucopa Mountains and the main range of Baja California in Mexico was traversed by wagon, skirting the shores of a lake which partially fills it. This basin seems to be subject to more frequent overflow from the delta, and during 1905 a lake thirty miles long and fifteen wide was formed, which has now shrunken to a third of the dimensions given. Some important material and data bearing upon the plants and animals living in saline waters, hot springs, and clay deserts were obtained."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

THE TRICHURCH UNION

THE "Trichurch Union," embracing the Congregationalists, the United Brethren, and the Methodist Protestants, was consummated by the council which adjourned in Chicago, March 21, and an informing article on it appears in the Boston *Transcript* from the pen of Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. The practical unanimity of approval shown by the delegates was somewhat unexpected in view of the recent impression that no union was possible. The plans for this action have been maturing for some time and the conference to effect a plan of union was enthusiastically convened in Dayton, Ohio, February 7, 1906 (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 24, 1906). Discussion of the subject in the mean time had developed the feeling of uncertainty. Dr. Barton says:

"Many of the leaders of the United Brethren had gone on record in the weeks preceding the meeting as unfavorable to anything more than federation; and the Methodist Protestants were firm in their conviction that a merger of that sort meant for them little else than disintegration; and the Congregationalists felt that the national federation movement was all that was needed in the way of federation."

The name selected to represent this union is rather long and formidable, viz., "The United Churches, Comprizing the Congregational Churches, the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and the Methodist Protestant Church."

The polity of the union, as now determined upon, will embrace "a national council, a series of annual conferences, which are virtually State associations, and district associations." The annual council will consist of five hundred members, and "the manner of their election may be adjusted between the State and local body as is agreed upon in each State."

Some grief was felt by Chicago Congregationalists over the striking out of a proposed clause "guaranteeing the complete autonomy of the local church." The principle of local autonomy has been dear to Congregationalists since the days of the Pilgrims; but to the United Brethren the retention of the clause would have brought troublesome litigation. "The National Council will now be a legislative body, and the State association, or annual conference, a body with a stiff spine," says Dr. Barton, "the neither of them will be ruled by a bishop." The question of "superior officers" was one presenting difficulties to these churches of very diverse polities. Dr. Barton writes:

"First, the president or moderator of the national council as proposed at Dayton was to have been a salaried officer, giving his whole time to the work, meeting annually with a single representative of each department of church work and planning the work of the year. No further duties were assigned to this archiepiscopal officer, the like of whom neither of the three denominations has, nor the Methodists nor the Presbyterians nor even the Episcopalians. This was a cumbersome, burdensome, and dangerous invitation to ring rule, and it is now eliminated from the plan. As now provided, any officer of the council may be employed for special work within the powers of the council, but his specific duties are only those belonging to his office. . . .

"In the Dayton plan it was provided that the State superintendent should preside at the annual conferences. This was after the plan of the United Brethren, whose bishops are the presiding officers at the annual State gatherings. And it was also provided that this same officer should be the head of the pastoral supply committees. This was the practical establishment of an episcopate and was stoutly contested in Illinois and elsewhere; and it disappeared from the report of the committee as arranged at Pittsburg and presented in Chicago. It has been the glory of Congregationalism from the days when the State association was the great and general court, that honored laymen were often in the chair; and it is a very common tho unwritten law that ministers and laymen shall alternate in the chair. The plan as now adopted

gives no mortgage on the chair to any salaried official of the churches."

The creed adopted does "not pretend to be a complete statement of doctrine"; it, moreover, contains "a reference to the creeds of the 'undivided church'" and leaves room for local creeds. "Two Congregational delegates desired some word on eternal punishment. Two Methodist Protestant delegates from the South wished an utterance on sanctification." The trouble that seemed imminent was averted, however. The "declaration of faith" recites that the bond of union "consists of that inward and personal faith in Jesus Christ as our divine Savior and Lord on which all our churches are founded, also in our acceptance of the Holy Scriptures as the inspired source of our faith and the supreme standard of Christian truth; and further, in our consent to the teaching of the ancient symbols of the undivided church, and to that substance of Christian doctrine which is common to the creeds and confessions which we have inherited from the past." It affirms faith in God the Father, Jesus Christ the Redeemer, and the Holy Spirit that moves to repentance and faith. It declares the belief—

"that those of the sons of men who, hearing God's call of divine love, do heartily put their trust in the Savior whom his love provided, are assured by his word of his most fatherly forgiveness, of his free and perfect favor, of the presence of his Spirit in their hearts, and of a blest immortality . . . ; that all who are through faith the children of God constitute the Church of Christ . . . ; that according to Christ's law men of the Christian faith exist for the service of man, not only in holding forth the word of life, but in the support of works and institutions of pity and charity, in the maintenance of human freedom, in the deliverance of all those that are oppress, in the enforcement of civic justice, in the rebuke of all unrighteousness."

Many of the "practical laymen whose first word was in favor of the union," says Dr. Barton, find on mature thought "that a union of this character possesses machinery which might be adapted to a much larger achievement, and in this instance affords little absolute gain." Their reason is that "the fields of the three denominations are so nearly distinct that there is practically no rivalry and entirely no friction; so that the gain to be made in the way of reducing duplicated effort or allaying strife is practically nothing; but on the other hand, where the work does touch, it is in somewhat distinct spheres where each polity is better adapted to its work than the other would be." Speaking as a Congregationalist, Dr. Barton comments further:

"Some of these men were present at the Chicago meeting, and did not oppose the passage of the act of union, but on the contrary rather favored it, on the ground that, the matter having come up, it would be a disgrace for any three or even two Christian bodies to remain apart after finding that it was really possible to unite. Yet it was done without the enthusiasm which appeared in Dayton, and with a deep sense of solemnity. If it were a union with the Presbyterians, whose history is parallel with our own for three centuries and more, or with the Baptists, who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, it would be well worth while to give up our name and polity. It may be worth while even as it is; certainly it is better than to have stood out on sectarian prejudice or pride of history. But the churches of the new and impulsive East will need to exercise some patience with the conservative people of the West if they come somewhat slowly to an understanding and approval of what has been done."

"With one thing at least there may well be satisfaction. The plan for the union has been considered in no niggardly or parsimonious spirit. A generous spirit of concession has marked the Congregational churches, and has not been absent from the others. It was an earnest body of Christian men who assembled in Chicago, intent on doing something more than to tell of their love for each other and go their separate ways. And the largeness of their concessions for the sake of union is the measure of their fine Christian spirit."

MORAL THERAPEUTICS IN BOSTON

FOR several months a movement for "moral treatment of nervous disorders" has been under way in Boston, conducted by the pastors of Emmanuel Church (Episcopalian). In this system of faith-healing "the materialism of medicine and the transcendentalism of religion" are employed to aid the patient. The work, conducted by the pastors, Dr. Ellwood Worcester and the Rev. Samuel McComb, according to the explanation given by the former before a meeting of Boston ministers, is placed in the hands of trained specialists. Each applicant is carefully examined before admission to the class, and sent elsewhere if he requires other modes of treatment; no attempt is made to cure organic diseases, and not a cent has ever been received for medical service, thus effectually differentiating the system from Christian Science. The leaders of the movement, declares Dr. McComb in *Good Housekeeping* (March), "believe in science, are themselves students of scientific method in theology, history, and psychology, and regard all attacks upon the organized knowledge of the race as attacks upon reason and therefore suicidal." Explaining the principles of the movement and the methods employed somewhat in detail, Dr. McComb continues:

"The ministers of Emmanuel Church refuse to accept any patient till his case has been diagnosed by a trained specialist in nervous diseases. An advisory board consisting of some of the best neurologists in New England has been secured. Their assistance will be given in difficult cases. For ordinary work two younger doctors trained along the most advanced scientific lines in psychological medicine are in attendance at the church certain days of the week, when they may be consulted. Only persons suffering from nervous troubles and functional disturbances are accepted, and should any of these be already under medical advice they must bring their physician's consent before their names can be enrolled. One of the main pillars of the movement is the highest obtainable scientific skill of our time.

"Its other main pillar is religious faith. While no one is asked about the exact shade of his religious belief or even whether he has any, nevertheless the best results are gained with those who accept some form of the Christian religion. When through lack of such faith no religious appeal can be made, an ethical appeal is still possible and is often fruitful."

Through recognizing that "the main root of neurasthenic miseries is a moral one—egotism," explains Dr. McComb, ethical and religious agencies are employed for curative purposes. "By arousing faith in God and desire to do his will, the center of gravity is changed; the patient is taught to look outside himself, and, if possible, his interest is excited in some service for his fellow men."

In the application of healing agencies, "scientific and religious remedies are administered by suggestion," we are told. "The theory on which the suggestive principle is based is that of the subconscious activity of mind," and to this subconscious self the appeal is made. "A few simple, uplifting ideas are suggested to it through eye and ear. These work the cures that to the ignorant and simple-minded appear as miracles." Continuing, Dr. McComb writes:

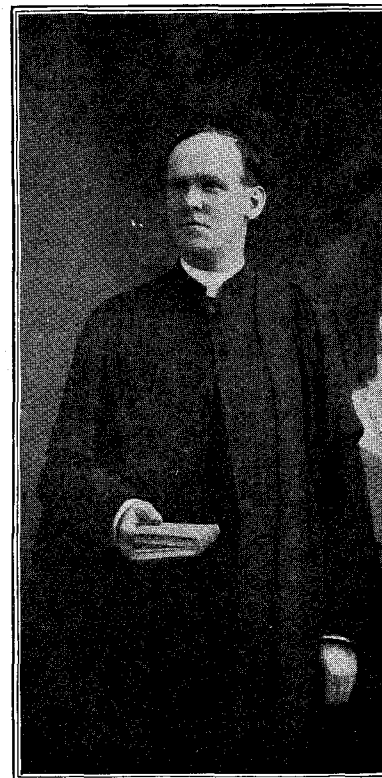
"Do you ask, how can these things be? No completely satisfactory answer can be made, but science suggests that the subconscious self is that portion of our nature that is most closely related to the functions and organs of our physical body. It is this self which sees that the commands of the will are carried out. It contains within itself these healing and recuperative processes that take place in silence and darkness, usually in sleep. Faith believes that it is this self which acts as an intermediary between the normal self and God, that through it liberating and regenerating forces may come, and that, once it is penetrated by optimistic, expectant, and believing thoughts, the patient is on the road to recovery.

"On the other hand and with our present light, it must be maintained that suggestion is available only within certain limits. There is not the slightest evidence that when an organic change

has taken place in the body, such a change can be affected by mental means. Yet even here the suggestive principle is not without value. It creates the most hopeful atmosphere within which the material remedies may work. A cancer, for example, is not amenable to mental treatment. But both preceding and succeeding the necessary operation, good suggestion is of the highest value. This fact has been demonstrated in the cures effected in the tuberculosis class, initiated also by Emmanuel Church about two years ago. In this class the medical expert in charge is not only an accomplished student of tuberculosis, but also a brilliant suggestionist. . . .

"The main labor is in frequent meetings in private between the patients individually with the physicians and ministers. Here souls unbosom their troubles to a sympathetic ear; the precise cause of their wretchedness is laid bare; the pent-up agony of a lifetime finds an outlet and relief in utterance. Here advice, now medical and physical, now mental and spiritual, is earnestly and scientifically given; and already the results are so beneficent that they justify all the expenditure of mental and physical vitality involved."

It is not proposed, says Dr. McComb, to "afflict Boston with a new cult. No claim is made to educe a new doctrine out of the Scriptures; nor is any new discovery in science exploited. The only novel element is the alliance between religion and scientific medicine in a purely philanthropic interest—that of getting mentally, morally, and nervously run-down people into a healthful attitude of soul."



REV. SAMUEL MCCOMB,
Who has instituted "moral treatment for nervous disorders" as part of the work of Emmanuel Church, Boston.

MISSIONARY SHORTCOMINGS IN CHINA

THE tour of mission-fields undertaken by Mr. William T. Ellis to ascertain the "truth about missions" from a layman's point of view has so far resulted favorably for the missionary cause. His papers printed in the New York *Tribune* have been quoted from occasionally by us. The letter printed in *The Tribune* March 24, tho dealing with "well-meant criticism," ends with the reflection that "whatever its shortcomings, the missionary work done by the great denominations still seems to be most rational, and established on a permanent basis." Tien-Tsin and Shanghai in China are, however, places where antimissionary sentiment may be heard exprest most frequently in China. This is based, the writer shows, in some instances on specific cases of graft on the part of missionaries. The individuals against whom such charges are made have been repudiated by the missionary body, however, tho the body still suffer from the onus of the shortcomings of those who are still called "missionaries," tho they have drifted into other occupations. The policy of the genuine missionaries in maintaining silence about their unworthy brethren is thus criticized:

"The wiser way would be for the missionaries openly to disavow responsibility for the course of all except *bona fide* members

of established missions, and hospitably to meet honest criticism with frank explanations and with respect for the motives of the critics, instead of maintaining an attitude of silence, seclusion, and self-sufficiency. In the matter of the gulf that exists between the foreign community and the missionaries, the latter appear to be more blameworthy than the former, for it is their business to be friendly with all men and to guard the good reputation of their work. Yet in truth they sometimes seem the more censorious of the two.

"Some of the sweeping assertions of the missionaries concerning the evil lives of non-missionary foreigners are as unfounded as many of the criticisms which the latter make of the missionaries. Investigation reveals the fact that in Tien-Tsin more effort is put forth in behalf of the moral welfare of the Anglo-Saxon young men and for the reclamation of those who have strayed by the non-missionary residents than by the missionaries themselves."

An interested critic, says Mr. Ellis, "could probably prove the charges of narrowness, exclusiveness, and censoriousness" against many members of the missionary body in Tien-Tsin, at the same time "admitting noteworthy exceptions." He adds:

"All this might be comprehended within the phrase, general unfitness for missionary work in a port city. It is a singular lack of perception on the part of the mission boards in America and Europe which often puts in the open ports missionaries who by social gifts, intellectual equipment, and by temperament are least likely to do the most effective work there, both among the natives and the foreigners. No end of misunderstanding and misrepresentation would be escaped by a wiser method on the part of the boards."

The following story of a "missionary rebellion" which has its focus in Tien-Tsin is told by Mr. Ellis:

"In the southern part of this province is an independent undertaking called the 'South Chihli Mission,' begun ten years ago by the Rev. H. W. Houlding, an American Congregationalist. The mission is not related to any church or denomination, its support coming chiefly from independent city missions and from Congregational churches in the West and Middle West of the United States. Mr. Houlding, it appears, has the gift of glowingly portraying China's needs, and last year he received more than \$20,000 for the work of his mission. During the last eight years he has brought out sixty-nine adult missionaries, most of them coming at their own expense and putting all their worldly possessions into a common mission fund, from which they could never withdraw them.

"Troubles in the mission have been almost constant, and now former members of the mission are out in a public circular, which they are sending widely to America, making various charges against the mission and its head. It is reported that the American Consul-General is taking steps to require Mr. Houlding to provide return passage to America for his missionaries, since a number of them have become a charge on the consulate. For it appears, according to this circular, that of the sixty-nine missionaries brought out, three have died and thirty-eight have left the mission in dissatisfaction. Most of these have remained in China in connection with other missions; some have gone into business here and some have returned to America.

"The circular charges Mr. Houlding with lack of proper qualifications for leadership, with denying the missionaries a voice in the management of the mission, and with running a sort of absolute monarchy, all the property being in his own name. The signers of the circular say that they have made the mildest possible presentation of the real situation."

Further stories which represent the fringe of freaks and eccentricities almost inevitably attaching to any great reformatory enterprise are given:

"One hears many stories in the East concerning independent missions, without substantial and responsible bodies back of them at home. Especially are tales told of the 'faith' missions. Zealous and unqualified enthusiasts come out on 'faith,' and the other missionaries and foreigners have to support them, to keep them from starving, until they can secure work or provision is made for their return to America. I have repeatedly been told instances of this sort concerning a Scandinavian mission whose people come chiefly from Minnesota. Some of the independent missionaries

who do manage to get along are obliged to give a large part of their time to cultivating their American constituency.

"These missionaries who come out with no other equipment than enthusiasm make strange blunders. One party of Swedes, whose advent is a pronounced memory in missionary circles, bore each a musical instrument. They would play and sing hymns along the street, to the entertainment of the Chinese. The young women wrote home glowing accounts of the crowds they gathered by their street-meetings, not realizing at all that in China such performances as theirs are always attributed only to evil characters and the basest of motives. Instead of doing good, they actually did only harm.

"Akin to these are the religious faddists who enter the foreign fields, representing some special tenet or doctrine. These make no special effort to reach the genuine heathen, but confine themselves to proselyting among the native Christians. Still easier mission work is that done by a holiness sect in America which publishes a paper. It appeals for funds to evangelize the heathen, and then spends the money for sending copies of the paper to missionaries of the various denominations already on the field! Thus, every missionary in Japan receives this paper, and none, so far as I could learn, ever read it."

TRIVIALITY OF SPIRIT COMMUNICATIONS

THE triviality of communications from the spirit world complained of by non-believers has been treated by Prof. James H. Hyslop in a recent number of *The Journal of the American Society for Psychical Research* (New York, February). He reminds the reader that "great revelations" must not be expected. The problem at present engaged in by investigators is a scientific one dealing with evidence, he declares, "and only the most trivial circumstances will serve as proof." "If a spirit claims to communicate or to produce phenomena not easily explicable by ordinary methods it must prove its identity and must communicate little, trivial incidents in its past earthly life which can not be guessed and which are not common to the lives of other people."

In commenting upon this statement of Professor Hyslop *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) remarks:

"Well, let us admit this, and let us suppose that identity has been, by this time, sufficiently established, as, perhaps, it should have been if the communications are genuine and not some fresh exhibition of mediumistic fakism; then, why may we not now go on and have something worth while? Why can not something be told us about the nature and conditions of the other world? Perhaps it may be impossible to do this. Perhaps it is so far beyond the range of our ideas and comprehension that it would fall meaningless upon our ears, much as if a father should attempt to explain to his four-year-old son the theorems of Newton. Perhaps the experiences of the supersensuous universe are not capable of being conveyed by mortal language. St. Paul refers to visions and revelations when he was seemingly caught up to the third heaven, when he could not tell whether he was in the body or separated from the body, and in that Paradise he heard sacred things of which no human being is permitted to speak.

"This may even be so, and yet it does not solve the whole difficulty. When we ask whether, in all the years during which disembodied spirits have purported to speak to us through mediums, any important truth in science, philosophy, or religion has been given us through them, the answer must confessedly be 'Not one.' And, even more disappointing, it must be admitted that men, of high talent and culture when living, have seemingly fallen into childish and foolish ways of thinking and speaking when supposedly talking to us after death. We do not write in a spirit of contention. We are willing and more than willing that the reality of the spiritual world and of immortality shall be established through psychical research, if it can be. But if our belief in the hereafter is to rest upon anything that these revelations have yet shown, we must admit that we are leaning on a broken reed. Science is very far from 'proving' immortality. We who accept it must believe on other grounds, and those mainly of religious faith. The evidence furnished by psychical research is too suspicious, flimsy, irrelevant, and trivial to furnish any firm standing-ground whatever. At present, at least, we can not walk by sight."

LETTERS AND ART

ITALIAN ESTIMATES OF CARDUCCI

IT was rather painfully evident in the American obituary notices of Carducci, the great Italian poet, that our literary critics knew very little about him. Now, however, the Italian newspapers and reviews have brought estimates from those intimate with his life and work, and it is possible to give our readers a more comprehensive appreciation of this famous writer. The critics in his own country regard him as a philosopher like Spinoza, "exalting life and its functions," and as a poet continuing the traditions of Dante. "Italy," writes the great Italian novelist Barrili in *La Nouvelle Revue* (Paris), "has not only lost a great poet and a marvelous prose-writer, she has lost the greatest artistic conscience capable of giving sovereign shape to the national ideal. . . . He leaves a great void in our life."

Carducci was not only a great poet, but also a great patriot, tho he changed from republicanism to an adherent of the monarchy. Toward the end of 1858, a few months before Victor Emanuel II. uttered the words that foreshadowed the war with Austria, Carducci wrote a poem inviting the King of Sardinia to "throw his crown beyond the Po, and become the armed Tribune of the Italian revolution, accomplishing the wishes of the nation in Rome." The victories of the French culminating at Magenta and Solferino inspired him with such patriotism as is expressed in his "Croce di Savoia" and "L'Annessione." Then, through the patriotic desire to see union and its consequent strength, which could be had only under the monarchy, and also won over by the erudition, grace, and charm of Queen Margherita, he became a monarchist in spite of the bitter criticisms it occasioned. He remained, however, and to the end, an anticlerical and advocate of greater Italy.

"Rastignac," writing in *La Tribuna* (Rome), says:

"The classicism of Carducci is not only an esthetic and artistic phenomenon, but, above all, a moral and political one, and one that rests on a new mode of thought and feeling, of conceiving the world and life absolutely different from other poets and in conformity with the sane principles of science and scientific morality. Carducci's thoughts, feelings, and conceptions are, taking into consideration the difference of epoch and human knowledge, absolutely Spinozian. One essential tendency dominates him, as a second Spinoza: *to persevere in being*. In following this tendency Spinoza combats the whole Christian theory and morality when he writes against repentance, against humility, against charity; he is the first philosopher to exalt life and its functions. To the Christian philosophers, who have inherited from the Stoics the disdain of life, true wisdom was the preparation for death: *Sapientia mortis commentatio*. For Spinoza it was the contrary: *Sapientia non mortis sed vitæ meditatio*. And what is the classicism of Carducci if not the exalting of life as against the Christian curse, what if not the exalting of reason and natural morality as against all the forms of superstition and the dissolving Christian morality?"

"The work of Carducci can be summed up in his 'Inno a Satana' (Hymn to Satan), his battle hymn against the intellectual, moral, and political effects of the Christian faith. This faith, contrary to all the Italian traditions, he wishes to eradicate from the soil and the heart of the nation."

"On the two great pillars of Paganism and the French Revolution he constructed the great arch of his literary work, and under that arch has led, on the triumphal chariot of his odes, the great

conceptions of the new Rome and new Italy, victorious forerunners of the future dispensers of justice and liberty to the civilized world."

Of the more purely literary and political character of Carducci's work, Federico Garlanda writes in the *Minerva* (Rome):

"He resumes the Italian tradition. To the vigor of his mind and to the virility of his poetry he has added the spiritual energy of our race. By the sincerity of his concessions, by the strength of his faith, by the absolute concordance of his inspiration with his sentiments, he leaps back five centuries and completes Dante. He was republican, monarchical, humanitarian. In the '60's monarchical, reflecting in his work the sentiment of the majority which, in view of Italy's unity, adopted as its own Garibaldi's motto: *Italia e Vittorio Emanuele*. After 1860, during the sad decade during which the republicans became royalists, and the royalists did not know whether they were Italians or Papists, he personified the rebellion of the national conscience against the smallness, the vileness, the bargains of parliamentary politics. During this time his poetry—as the writings of a *sansculotte*—rushes by all roads, ascends to all heights, combats on all sides, striking to the right and to the left, with any weapon, taunting, insulting, shaming all deserters of ideals, all speculators on the vile reality, all who profaned the national thought."

"But when the battle ended, and after the conquest of Rome, the song of love rose in the azure above the Apennines, and on the meter of Horace he sings reconciliation of Italy with her history and of the Italian with nature."

One of the most brilliant of Italy's poets, in commenting upon the seeming contradictions in Carducci's life, exclaims:

"All Italy adores him! Why? Because the radicals have read 'Satana'; the clericals his 'Ode to the Church of Polenta.' And why did he write these? Because Italy has been ever above the aspirations of her apostles, above the valor of her heroes, above the labor of her statesmen, above the blood of her martyrs, above the dreams of her poets, above our lives."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

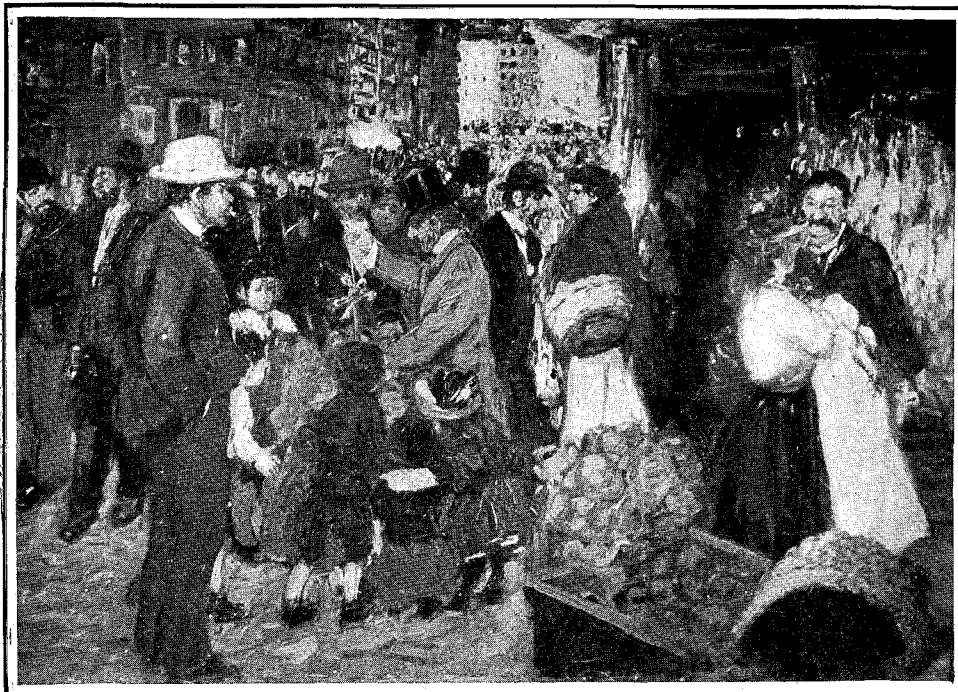
NOVELLI'S MISREPRESENTATIONS OF SHAKESPEARE

ERMETE NOVELLI, heralded beforehand as Italy's greatest actor, has been playing in Eastern cities and has afforded the critics one more proof that the actor speaking a foreign tongue cannot "get under the skin" of Shakespeare. *Shylock*, *Othello*, and *Lear* have been presented in New York, and *Hamlet* is to follow, but critical opinion has withheld its approbation. In Italian comedy the actor has been approved; and in "Louis XI.," where there are familiar standards of comparison, notably the achievements of the late Sir Henry Irving, Novelli has not suffered by the test. Mr. Winter, of the *New York Tribune*, denies that he is a man of genius or even an actor of the first order, and will only admit that he "is a comedian of the second class, who has made the not unusual mistake of supposing that he can act everything." He is one of the prophets without honor in their own country, Mr. Corbin, of *The Sun*, informs us. Tho enjoying a high European reputation, Novelli is neglected in Italy—for one reason, Mr. Corbin asserts, because he is credited with having an



ERMETE NOVELLI,

The distinguished Italian actor who fails, as do most performers speaking a foreign language, to "get under the skin" of Shakespeare.



"STREET SCENE ON THE EAST SIDE, NEW YORK."

From a painting by George Luks.

Luks is the painter of "mean streets," "vile corners, where the refuse of humanity drift," but, Gorky-like, he catches some gleam of humor or pathos.

"evil eye." That he should have failed to satisfy in Shakespeare is not to be wondered at when the facts are as stated here by Mr. Winter:

"There is not one performer, speaking a foreign language, that ever appeared here in, for example, any one of Shakespeare's plays (and many of them have tried the experiment), who did not utterly mangle and despoil it. The dreadful exhibitions that have been made in 'Hamlet' by Salvini, Sonnenthal, Mme. Bernhardt, and others can not have been altogether forgotten—for they were unutterably and monumentally wicked. The most potential of the foreign players, no doubt, was Salvini—a great actor in his own language and within his limitations, but a more radically false impersonation of Shakespeare's *Othello* than was given by him has never been seen; and that was esteemed his most stupendous achievement; his admirers, even now, have kittens about it whenever it is mentioned. It had not a single touch of poetry in any fiber of it. It 'smelled of mortality.' It was sensual and it was ferocious; it was also vulgar—for his *Moore* shook his fist under the nose of *Cassio*, in the scene at Cyprus—*Cassio*, the dearest friend he has on earth, and at the moment when he is heart-broken about him, as well as morally astounded."

Speaking of Novelli's performance of *Othello*—which may stand as representative of opinions passed upon his other Shakespearian parts—Mr. J. Rankin Towse, of the New York *Evening Post*, confesses that "there were many bits of wonderful acting," and "many extraordinary achievements in the way of facial expression," but the defects of the performance were due, he says, to "unfamiliarity with Shakespearian tradition." Further:

"The misconception of the spirit and scope of the text extended pretty nearly through the whole cast, and the result was a representation which, considering the plentiful executive ability displayed in it, was singularly devoid of romance, fascination, dignity, or awe. Signor Novelli's *Moore* proved to be very much what his previous performances might have led any observant spectator to expect. Without being quite so savage as it was made out to be in some reports from Boston, it was conceived and wrought upon a low plane, without any leaven of innate nobility or poetic idealization. In nature it was essentially prosaic and animalistic. It revealed no trace of that mental elevation which to *Desdemona* afforded the fullest compensation for all apparent physical disadvantages. Many English-speaking *Othellos* have disregarded the stage direction to strike *Desdemona*, in the scene with *Ludovico*, regarding the action as an unnecessary, and, from

a theatrical point of view, injudicious brutality. Salvini obeyed it, but delivered the blow with a lightning gesture, as if it were the result of a sudden insane impulse. With Novelli the action seemed the outcome of natural savagery, and he delivered the gibes which followed it not with intense scorn, but with every possible emphasis of vulgar mockery. It would not be just to insinuate that this incident was the main basis of his general conception, but it was highly characteristic of a great part of it. As in *Lear* and in *Shylock*, so in *Othello*, the actor seemed to be governed largely by the immediate opportunity for theatrical effect. He was tremendously emphatic everywhere, as if he had no fixed ideal in his mind and was fearful of letting any possible point escape him. His splanetic outbursts, upon small provocation, as in the first encounter with *Brabantio*, robbed him both of dignity and authority, while in the address to the Senate his profuse and restless gesticulation, altho admirably pantomimic and significant in its way, was utterly opposed to the whole spirit and intent of this magnificent passage, which Salvini, even with the

inadequate prose translation, realized to a wonderful degree, by his splendid declamation and dignified carriage."

In "Louis XI." Mr. Novelli "entered into his own," says Mr. Towse. Extraordinary achievement as was Sir Henry Irving's acting of this part as "a piece of semitragic, semigrotesque embodiment, vitalized by vivid imagination and extraordinary executive skill, Novelli's assumption was in no respect inferior to it, while in some points it was superior." He writes further:

"And in the first place it should be noted that the Italian gave the whole play in its original shape—or very nearly so—playing in its entirety the tremendous scene in the fourth act, of which Irving gave only a fraction, fearful, perhaps, of breaking down the endurance of both his hearers and himself. Even in his most vigorous days, it is doubtful whether he could have sustained the immense physical strain of this prolonged encounter, in which one emotional climax is made to succeed another with an ingenuity worthy of Victor Hugo himself. It must be remembered also that Irving had the advantage of a superb pictorial background and every artifice of stage management, whereas the Italian, with a bare stage and the merest apology for scenery, had to depend upon acting alone for his effects."

WHAT AMERICAN ARTISTS SHOULD PAINT

"WHY do American artists chase traditional butterflies, forgetting the country they run through?" In other words, why do they paint European instead of American subjects? asks Mr. Giles Egerton in *The Craftsman* (New York, March). What one mainly sees in our American art-galleries, this writer declares, are pictures named "The Seine at Night," "Barbizon in the Spring," "A Volendam Festival," "Firenze in the Moonlight," "A Venetian Nocturne;" while all the time we have, at home, "scope for the symbolist" in "our towering, crude, vibrating, nervous, uncertain civilization"; "suggestions for the realist in our East-Side polyglot populace"; "opportunity for the spiritually-minded in our delicate, *fade*, pink-gray society of New England." The work of our artists in the main, he observes, amounts to "divorcing art from imagination and wedding it at best to novelty." To the objection that "art has no country," the writer makes

the rejoinder that "the art that has lived, that we seek for inspiration and information, has been, without exception, strongly, vividly national, out of the very soil of the nation, expressing the thought and purpose of the people, absolutely individual—an expression, never an accretion." The art of a nation should "inherit her characteristics," should "portray her temperament." That the field to be garnered is ample is seen from these suggestions:

"We are a vast, vivid country of gigantic forces, above and below ground. There are splendid untried powers to be reckoned with—strange ponderous conditions yet in the process of testing; a wide land of vanishing races, treading in picturesque garb the road to extinction. There are burning deserts with mysterious lights at dawn and twilight, and prairie seas stretching out into gray hills, and a wonderful radiance of color over rocky wastes and narrow mile-deep trenches. There are clouds that tumble down at sunset from Valhalla, and terrible sand-storms that pursue strangers over desert lands. And further on, in the Great Southwest, we have even ruins of our own—old Mission buildings of romantic times, of mellow red and gray tones, with rows of bells hung in their walls—to call aside the artist and win him to a national expression of art. . . .

"We are all familiar with the weary plaint of our artists that in America we have no atmosphere. We are accused by the American student in the Latin Quarter of having a country without nuances, without half-tones, or subtleties, light, and shadow. We are sneered at as not paintable. Perhaps we are not, as Brittany is or Naples or the harbor at Boulogne or Rothenburg in a sunrise mist; but just what is really paintable is somewhat a matter of opinion—not wholly of French tradition. Remington has found the Western Indians and their environment worthy of a masterly brush; Borglum has discovered subjects enough roaming over the Western plains for a technique that might seem good enough for French rivers and Brittany meadows; Twachtman did not give up painting because New England was his abiding-place, and lament the absence of French atmosphere in Connecticut. He just stepped outdoors, walked through his garden, looked down a winding lane or out over the Sound at Cos Cob, and painted, and achieved marvels of atmospheric effects that few of the greatest of foreign landscapists have ever excelled. He did not worry because America was not paintable. If he ever thought about it at all, it must have been with a quiet little smile of amusement. And so, what we need in order to create a further national spirit in our art is not a different country, but a different, new, intelligent understanding point of view toward our country as it exists. In three

months' time in New York during the past winter, Pamela Colman Smith has filled a dozen note-books with sketches for paintings, all born of the appeal made to her imagination by the tremendously significant conditions which she has felt all about her both in the sociology and psychology of this swiftly growing



GEORGE LUKS.

From a photograph by Gertrude Kasebier.

Luks has been described as "the biggest talent let loose in New York"—but "he *will* paint to suit himself."

nation. 'The difficulty is,' she said recently, 'that the country is too full of subjects, one has not time to digest the material for work, one's imagination is crowded with strange inspiration, there is no time left between impressions to work out the material that comes daily for one's art; there has never been a time or a nation fuller of meaning to the thinking artist than America is today.' And what this American woman sees just in and about New York is but one appeal to the artist; there are hundreds of others, by land and by sea, in the people and in the soil."

When the eye to see and the necessary courage to take what the land offers are found in an American painter, the further plaint is raised that the public, which tries to control the hand of destiny for painters, will have none of him. A case in point is that of George Luks, whose work was recently rejected by the Academy, thereby raising a storm of newspaper controversy. Evidently Luks is one of the painters with the kind of courage that Mr. Egerton commends. Writing of him in *The Sun* (New York, March 21) Mr. James Huneker reports current opinion of him as "the biggest talent let loose" in New York—but "he *will* paint to suit himself," is the further remark, "and that won't do in New York; no, nor in Paris or London." What he paints is thus described by Mr. Huneker:

"In the Second-Avenue Yiddish restaurants where old men with Biblical



Copyrighted 1903 by Frederic Remington. By courtesy of "Collier's Weekly."

"A FIGHT FOR THE WATER-HOLE."

From a painting by Frederic Remington.

Remington has never shown foreign influence, finding "the western Indians and their environment worthy of a masterly brush."

heads drink coffee and slowly converse; on Houston Street when, apparently, the entire East Side is buying fish *Shabbasabend*; in vile corners where the refuse of humanity drift, hopeless, helpless—there Luks catches some gleam of humor or pathos, some touch that, Gorky-like, brings before us in a dozen strokes of the brush or pencil a human trait that emerges to the surface of this vast boiling kettle, like a spar thrown up by the angry sea. All is not lost in these mean streets; a rift of wintry sunlight, a stray tune from some miserable barrel-organ, and, behold, two children waltz with the unconscious zest for life that will survive until they are nonagenarians. Of such contrasts Luks is the master. His "Spielers" is like a quivering page from—from whom? The East Side is yet to boast its Dickens. And Dickens would have enjoyed the picture of the little tousel-headed Irish girl with her red hair, dancing with the pretty flaxen-haired German child, surely a baker's daughter of Avenue A. Now you might suppose that this vivid art, this painting that has caught and retained the primal jolt and rhythm of the sketch, must be necessarily rude and unscientific in technique. It is the reverse. This particular picture is full of delicious tonalities. The head of the blond girl might be from an English eighteenth-century master, and the air—it fills the spaces with a fluid caress. And his 'Little Gray Girl,' a poor wisp of flesh wearing a grotesque shawl and hat, shivering in the chill of a gloomy evening, sounds beautiful music for eye and heart. The note of sentiment is not forced; indeed, the passages of paint first catch the eye, modulations of grays and black that tell of this artist's sensitive touch. He has wanton humors. He paints a coachman. French *cocher*, life-size, seated at a café-table, about to swill brandy. It is so real you look another way. Or you are shown a collection of beggars who were famous a few years ago on Sixth Avenue, Broadway, the East Side, Fulton Market: Matches Mary, the Duchess, the Old Musician, the Old Italian, 'Gooda nighta, Boss!' and a host of nocturnal creatures since dead or in the hospital, perhaps in jail. Luks was their interpreter. Nor does he lean to the pessimistic; he is really a believer in life and its characteristic beauty. The pretty he abhors."

THE LONDON "TIMES" BOOK WAR

THE bloodless war between the London *Times* and the book trade that has been raging for months in Great Britain, seems at present to have reached a deadlock, so that the time is not inapt to give our readers a review of the questions at issue, gleaned from the British newspapers and reviews. Considerable acrimony has been displayed against *The Times* for attempting to foist upon the London business world the "cut-throat methods" of an American syndicate. The whole issue is involved in the question: Has the *Times* the right to sell second-hand net books before they are six months old, when it likes and for what it likes? *The Times* maintains its right to do this, and the trade denies it. *The Times* complains that the publishers charge it higher prices than other purchasers, refuse to supply its demands, prohibit booksellers from doing so on regular trade terms, and have withdrawn their advertisements from its columns. With great ingenuity it has fastened its quarrel on the publishers, who are bigger game than the booksellers, the real opponents, and less likely to have public sympathy. The struggle has aroused the British reading public and the controversy has enlisted men of distinction. It came about in this manner: *The Times*, desiring to increase its circulation and advertising, invited subscriptions to the paper, promising to supply those who paid it £3 18s. (a year's subscription) all the new books, three at a time, immediately, as often as requested. All this was *gratis*. Subscriptions poured in and the *Times* Book Club followed. At the start everything went smoothly. After a month or so it had thousands of practically new books on its hands for which it had neither demand nor room, and to procure additional capital undertook to sell them, advertising the fact in its own columns, at what the book trade considered "exceedingly low prices," and further adding that many of the books "were virtually as good as new." *The Times* had purchased at regular trade terms, and, as booksellers are bound to

keep net new books for six months before cutting the price, a vigorous protest was voiced and the storm burst. Sides were taken immediately, the public to some extent, and the press, very generally, favoring the booksellers, while subscribers very naturally upheld the Book Club.

Three distinct periods mark the inception and progress of *The Times's* attempt to annex the book trade: The preliminary; ante-dating May 9, 1906, when subscribers were being enrolled and arrangements closed with the trade. The truce, between May 9 and July 30, 1906, when both sides were trying to agree on a definition of a "second-hand book"; and the beginning of hostilities on July 30, when the publishers and booksellers refused to forego the "six-months" clause, and bade *The Times* do its worst. Mr. Moberly Bell, of *The Times*, accuses the other side of taking advantage of the Club's position, owing to its contracts with subscribers and in lulling it into a false belief in its security during the "truce" aforementioned. Mr. Edward Bell, president of the Publishers' Association, traversed this contention and published correspondence relating thereto, which shows that agreements made prior to July 30 were respected by the trade.

The position taken by *The Times* may be stated as follows:

The Times scores the publishers for permitting the booksellers to coerce them, and scores both for their intent to keep up inflated and artificial prices. It contends it wants to break up this practise and serve the public by giving it cheaper books, which, in turn, should benefit an author, "whose only interest," it editorially asserts, "is that as many of his books should be sold as possible." So bitter has this contest waxed that Lord Goschen endeavored to act as mediator. Nothing came of it, and the struggle is a good illustration of British bulldog tenacity. For *The Times*, Messrs. Moberly Bell, Hall Caine, Bernard Shaw, W. Clark Russell, Henriker Heaton, Arthur Shadwell, and H. E. Hooper (of the Book Club), are prominent among those who have borne the brunt of the battle. Mr. Sydney Lee suggested conciliation "through some independent person who commands public confidence"; and Mrs. Humphry Ward insisted on a meeting of representative authors to discuss a compromise time-limit before a book may be sold as "second-hand." Mr. Hall Caine opposes the six-months' limit for all books, contending that one book may make its way slowly, and so require six months, but other books succeed at once or never.

The opinions of those opposed to *The Times* may be summarized thus:

Against *The Times*, Messrs. Edward Bell, Alfred Nutt, A. M. S. Methuen, Grant Richards, William Heinemann, Rudyard Kipling, Stanley J. Weyman, Egerton Castle, H. G. Wells, Maurice Hewlett, A. E. W. Mason, and Gertrude Atherton are some who have been outspoken in their opposition. The publishers assert that the bookseller must be protected from competition like that of *The Times*, which threatens to cut his price and can afford to do so, because in its increasing circulation and advertising revenues it has a resource to fall back on which the bookseller lacks. For him the sale of books is his all, and must be maintained upon a reasonable basis. Authors oppose it because they see in the movement a possible menace to their relations with publishers—a reduction in remuneration, leading to practical effacement. Mr. Kipling sees in the scheme the elimination of the bookseller, *The Times* remaining sole distributor, which will greatly benefit it, but place the author at its mercy. Mr. Weyman considers the dual rôle of *The Times* as a great reviewing organ and a dealer "essentially immoral." Mr. Wells accuses it of "shoving" books which are heavily advertised; while Mr. Hewlett says it means "business" for the paper and "ruin" for himself and fellows. Mr. Castle would abide by the old system, fearing benefit alone to *The Times* and detriment to all the rest, and Mr. Mason says, "once the price is knocked, it will be next to impossible to raise it." Mrs. Atherton, the only American entering the controversy, expresses the hope that the publishers will win.

The end is not yet in sight. Criminations and recriminations have been "equally virulent on each side," says Mr. Isaac N. Ford in his correspondence to the New York *Tribune*, but common ground is found in solicitude for the author's interest."



LUTHER H. GULICK.

ARTHUR T. HADLEY.

MARGARET POTTER.

MINOT J. SAVAGE.

JOHN C. VAN DYKE.

GEORGE E. WOODBERRY.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Abbot, Henry L. Problems of the Panama Canal. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. xii-269. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2 net.

Abbott, Lyman. Christ's Secret of Happiness. 12mo, pp. 80. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. 75 cents net.

Barnes-Grundy, Mabel. Dimbie and I. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix-346. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.50.

Blanchan, Neltje. Birds that Every Child Should Know: The East. Sixty-three pages of photographs from life. 12mo, pp. xvi-281. Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20 net.

It is evident that the author of this volume—one of the most attractive bird-books that we have seen—has drawn close to the heart of nature, and in that intimacy has caught harmonies not susceptible to the general ear. Written avowedly for young readers, the book will be found hardly less interesting to adult lovers of nature.

The author has a firm belief in the efficacy of nature-study for children, and it is indeed this idea that seems to have inspired her latest book. Interest in the birds, we learn, trains the ear quite unconsciously. A keen, intelligent listener is rare even among grown people, but a child who is gaining an acquaintance with the birds hears every sound and soon learns to interpret it with an accuracy that is amazing. The author tells us that President Roosevelt in his boyhood was an ardent bird-lover. The fact that he was far from strong gained his father's approval of his out-of-door pleasures. He knew the haunts of every species of bird within a radius of miles.

Burgess, Gellert. The White Cat. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 390. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Card, Fred W. Farm Management. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xiii-270. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2 net.

Champney, Elizabeth W. Romance of the Italian Villas. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xvii-448. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

In this sumptuously made volume beautiful women of the Renaissance live again in the scenes and stories made immortal by Dante and Boccaccio, and later by Browning and Rossetti, shaping themselves vividly before the reader's imagination. One sees that the author belongs to that *corps d'élite* to whom Italy is the common country of the soul.

The author has chosen for her narrative a few of the more celebrated villas of Tuscany, Lombardy, and Venetia. She has attempted to reconstruct for the reader the rich human life that once belonged to them. Of chief interest are the renowned Medician villas and those made famous by Boccaccio and Dante, Palladio's palaces near Vicenza, the Villa Giacomelli

with its priceless decorations by Paul Veronese, Asolo, the magnificent villa given to Caterina Cornaro by Venice in exchange for her kingdom of Cyprus. In addition to these are a few old castles included for the sake of their incomparable historic associations and their picturesque-ness. Among these is the Rocca of the Malatestas, linked forever with one of the most exquisite love-stories of all time—the tragedy of Francesca da Rimini. The delicate manner in which the author has interwoven into her descriptions of famous places and edifices the romantic tales and folk-lore of Italy is especially commendable. The reader, for whom many personages of history are perhaps but names, is brought, as it were, into close intimacy with them in their very palaces.

Dewsnup, Ernest Ritson [Editor]. Railway Organization and Working. A Series of Lectures Delivered before the Railway Classes of the University of Chicago. 12mo, pp. xii-498. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$2.00.

Evidence of the great and increasing importance of railway transportation in national affairs is found in the fact that this subject is now receiving special attention in many of our universities. In some of them it has become a part of the curriculum. During the past two years the University of Chicago has established a class for the training of railway employees with the object of increasing their professional efficiency. The project has been undertaken in association with a number of railways, and has thus assumed a practical aspect. Special lectures have been delivered by prominent railway officials bearing upon the traffic, auditing, and operating of the American railway.

The present volume consists of a compilation of these lectures, and, while it lays no claim to a balanced treatment of the immense subject of railway transportation, it will be found of great practical service to students. The treatment of the subject is plain and untechnical. In his preparation and arrangement of the lectures, the editor has had in mind the influence they may exert upon the rank and file of railway employees—those from whom the railway captains and generals of to-morrow may come. He is convinced that the solution of the great railroad problem, now absorbing the attention of the nation, is as much dependent upon education as upon legislation. The great railway managements are now feeling the difficulty of obtaining men equal to the responsibilities of the present complex organization, and consequently are looking

to the colleges and universities of the land for aid.

Douglas, George William. The Many-Sided Roosevelt. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 272. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1 net.

Fletcher, W. I. [Editor.] Annual Library Index. (1906.) 8vo, pp. 380. New York: Office of the Publishers' Weekly.

Futrelle, Jacques. The Thinking Machine. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 342. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Gordon, Samuel. The Ferry of Fate. 12mo, pp. 269. New York: Duffield & Co. \$1.50.

Gulick, Luther H., M.D. The Efficient Life. With double-page frontispiece. 12mo, pp. ix-195. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20 net.

The purpose of this useful little volume is to offer such suggestions of a hygienic nature as will increase efficiency and thus materially increase the potency of the individual for his particular duties and rôle in life.

Professor Gulick lays stress upon the principle that as regards *efficiency*, quality and not quantity is the main consideration. He maintains that there are conditions for each individual under which he can do the most and the best work, and that it is his manifest duty to ascertain these conditions and comply with them. For each one, he thinks, it is possible to increase the duration of his best moments, and even to multiply them. On the other hand it is possible to reduce to a minimum those periods of depression and low vitality which are so fatal to achievement.

One of the most interesting chapters of the book is that dealing with the relation of mind to body. Altho this is a problem that can be traced back to the very beginnings of metaphysical speculation, it has in its practical aspects received partial solution in our own time. It is now almost universally admitted by psychologists that it is impossible to treat the mind and body as if they were two distinct entities, each occupying its separate sphere. It has been discovered that the two are so closely bound together that nothing can affect one without affecting the other. This discovery has naturally had an important effect upon theories of hygiene, and it is the underlying principle of many of the views advanced in the present volume.

Hadley, Arthur Twining. Baccalaureate Addresses. 12mo, pp. 213. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Hamilton, M. The First Claim. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

Jameson, J. Franklin [General Editor]. Original Narratives of early American history. Spanish Explorers in the Southern U. S. 1528-1543. The Narrative of Alvar Nunez Cabeza De Vaca, edited by Frederick W. Hodge; The Narrative of the Expedition of Hernando De Soto by the Gentleman

of Elvas, edited by Theodore H. Lewis: The Narrative of the Expedition of Coronado, by Pedro de Castaneda, edited by Frederick W. Hodge. With maps and facsimiles. 12mo, pp. xv-411. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3 net.

Potter, Margaret. The Princess. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

For her new novel Margaret Potter has chosen the lurid *milieu* of the Russian imperial court. The dark and sanguinary annals of the Romanoffs have inspired more than one stirring tale of fiction. Usually it has been some past epoch of the ill-fated dynasty that has attracted the romancer, but the present writer has chosen actual events, evidently realizing that actual occurrences in Russia may vie in romantic and tragic interest with any period whatsoever of the past. The characters are nearly all very exalted personages. The author has not hesitated to bring upon the scene the Czar and Czarina. She has also included personages who under different names strongly suggest actual members of the imperial entourage.

Love and intrigue have a large share in the story, and the interest seldom languishes. That the author should present a true picture of the most exclusive court in the world was hardly to be expected. She has, however, written an interesting novel of sufficient verisimilitude to give life and character to her narrative.

Reid, Whitelaw. The Greatest Fact in Modern History. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 39. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Robertson, Col. James. Personal Adventures and Anecdotes of an Old Officer. With portraits. 8vo, pp. xiv-284. London: Edward Arnold. Imported by Longmans, Green & Co., New York.

Readers who delight in novels of adventure and insist on having their literary pabulum well seasoned with thrilling episodes would do well to read this true narrative of an "Old Officer's" life. The old adage that truth is stranger than fiction here receives striking confirmation, and after perusing these amazing pages the reader does not wonder at the deprecatory remark of Colonel Robertson's publisher, "Some of your adventures are almost incredible."

The author was born in 1822. He comes of fine old Scottish ancestry and can trace his lineage direct to the famous clans of the Campbells and the Graemes. He seems to have begun his career of danger and adventure at an early age. When but a small child he narrowly escaped drowning. He was taken to baths at Portobello and, wading out too far, was rolled under till his lungs were full of water. He remembers and describes his sensations: After a while all feeling of suffocation disappeared and he felt quite comfortable, looking up through the water above him which seemed like rough, green glass. The color deepened to black and he became unconscious. He avers that he went through all the sensations of a drowned man. A bather saw his little white hand above the water and pulled him ashore.

A few years later he fell and damaged his skull. This was but the prelude to a long series of accidents which caused his mother to say, "O laddie, you'll come to some awful death if you don't take more care of yourself!" Yet he reminds us that he has lived to be eighty-four and is able to take a twenty-mile run on a bicycle.

Colonel Robertson's odyssey of marvel-

ous adventures began in 1842 in Afghanistan, whither his regiment was dispatched to avenge a massacre of English troops. He gives a vivid description of his encounter with a monster crocodile that inhabited a great pool and had killed a number of the natives. This veritable dragon was the terror of the whole region, and especially of the women who came down to the nullah for water. The monster would sometimes drag in a cow or a sheep, and not infrequently a woman or a child. The Colonel literally undertook the rôle of Siegfried and single-handed slew the monster. This is only a sample of the startling exploits with which the book is packed and which make the ordinary sensational novel seem tame in comparison.

Robinson, Rev. Fr. Paschal. The Golden Sayings of the Blessed Brother Giles. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 141. Philadelphia: The Dolphin Press. \$1.

Root, Edward Clary. The Unseen Jury. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. ix-339. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Savage, Rev. Minot J. Psychics, Facts, and Theories. 12mo, pp. x-153. Boston: George H. Ellis.

Seawell, Molly Elliot. The Secret of Toni. Illustrated by George Brehm. 12mo, pp. 331. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

In the opening chapters of this characteristic story the author returns to her beloved child-world, which has become familiar to so many readers. The innocence and ineffable beauty of children appeal in greater or less degree, no doubt, to most healthy-minded persons, but not all have the gift of fixing in contours, as it were, these fugitive and evanescent impressions of child life.

Toni, the hero of the present novel, need not fear comparison with any of the cherub group that we heretofore have met in Miss Seawell's pages. He has a shock of black hair and is equipped with a snub nose, and we are assured that the tan and freckles on his face are an inch thick; but, adds the author by way of balancing these dubious charms, "he had a pair of black eyes so soft and bright and appealing that they might have belonged to one of the houris of Paradise." Toni at ten, we are told, was a complete man of the world, and that world is Bienville, a sunny little garrison town in Southern France. He has a friend and boon companion, Paul Verney, a pink-cheeked, clean lad who had reached the riper maturity of twelve and was as industrious as Toni was idle. Two of the fairest of little French maidens, Denise and Lucile, also appear in the story, and the reader watches the budding and flowering of a pair of naive romances of the sort that this author excels in describing.

There is in the book a delightful aroma of old French châteaux and of the old *bel air*. There is also the undefinable delicacy of touch that reminds one of the best French short-story writers.

Shakespeare, Wm. Much Ado About Nothing. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. 229. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell Co.

Smith, Ruel Perley. Prisoners of Fortune. 12mo, pp. 392. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50.

Smyser, William Emory. Tennyson. Modern Poets and Christian Teaching Series. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 203. New York: Eaton & Mains. \$1 net.

Snyder, Henry Nelson. Sidney Lanier. Modern Poets and Christian Teaching Series. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 132. New York: Eaton & Mains. \$1 net.

Starke, Dr. J. Alcohol. 12mo, pp. xx-317. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Strang, Herbert. Fighting on the Congo. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 283. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co.

Swedenborg, Emanuel. The Proprium. 18mo, pp. xxxvi-77. New York: The New Church Board of Publication.

Symons, Arthur. Studies in Seven Arts. 12mo, pp. 394. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Teller, Charlotte. The Cage. 12mo, pp. 340. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Todkill, Anas. My Lady Pokahontas. With notes by John Esten Cooke. 12mo, pp. 190. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Older readers will recognize in this work the clever little venture into the world of "fakes" made many years ago by Mr. Cooke, the reputed author of the notes only. It well deserved reprinting and especially in this year of the Jamestown Exposition.

Tuttle, Emma Rood. From Soul to Soul. Frontispiece. Third Edition. 12mo, pp. 222. Berlin Heights, O.: Hudson Tuttle.

These poems are good enough to class their author well forward in the ranks of our minor poets. As a writer, Mrs. Tuttle should be better known to the public. Her meters are well managed and all the mechanics of verse as here employed can be justified either by good precedents or through their inherent ingenuity. There is scarcely one "wooden" line in the volume.

This is no small matter, but it is only incidental to a good flow of real poetic feeling characterizing such subjects as admit of poetical treatment. Others have the merit of quaintness; some have that of quiet wit, while others again are just curious fragments that either enforce a moral or preserve an incident or folk-tale, such as "The Indian's Prayer Test" and "Lost Identity." Poorer poems than these have given fame to other writers. The work strikes high enough to promise still better things from the same writer.

Van Dyke, John C. Studies in Pictures. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xi-136. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25 net.

Woodberry, George Edgar. Ralph Waldo Emerson. English Men of Letters Series. 12mo, pp. 205. New York: The Macmillan Co. 75 cents net.

Prof. Woodberry has now written three short biographies, which rank with the best work of their kind produced in recent years—his "Poe" and "Hawthorne" in the American Men of Letters Series, and the present volume on Emerson in the English Men of Letters Series, of which the editor long was and presumably still is John Morley. If his "Emerson" be somewhat more an essay than are the "Poe" and "Hawthorne," the fact may in part be due to the difference in the prescribed lengths for volumes in each of the two series and in part to the less eventful life that Emerson lived. While the reader is supplied with the essential facts in Emerson's life, the main purpose of the author has been to give an exposition, or an appreciation, of him as a writer, seer, and teacher. In this he has been notably successful. His point of view is his own always, but it is an interesting and often an impressive view. The volume, moreover, is charmingly written—the style so distinctive, the ideas so often luminous and so generally fascinating.

Wymore, Mary Isabel. Adrienne, and Other Poems. 12mo, pp. 43. Boston: The Gorham Press. \$1.



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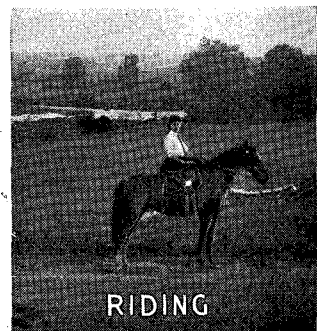
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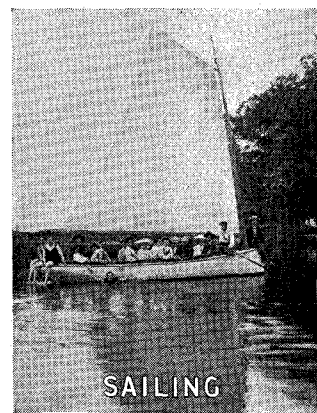
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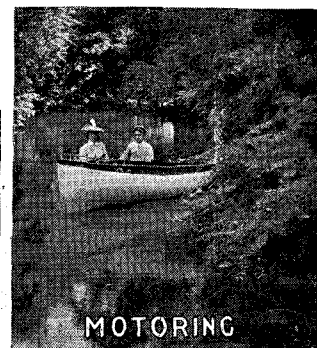
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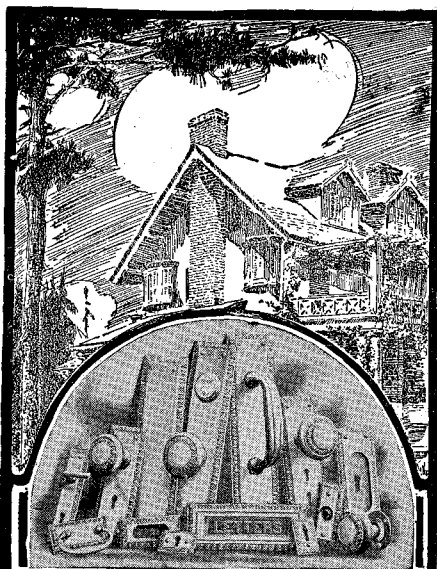


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And sound high courage to our earth-dulled ear
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The silence of the Saints that have no day.

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In hierarchal pride no place they boast;
No candles burn for them where pilgrims pray,
No haloes crown their dim and countless host;
And yet—the leaven of their humble sway,
Unrecognized, unguessed, avails the most.

—From *The Reader* (April).

O Earth, Sufficing All Our Needs.

By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

O Earth, sufficing all our needs, O you
With room for body and for spirit too,
How patient while your children vex their souls
Devising alien heavens beyond your blue.

Dear dwelling of the immortal and unseen,
How obstinate in my blindness have I been,
Not comprehending what your tender calls,
Veiled promises and reassurance, mean!

Not far and cold the way that they have gone,
Who thro' your sundering darkness have withdrawn
Almost within our hand-reach they remain
Who pass beyond the sequence of the dawn.

Not far and strange the heavens, but very near,
Your children's hearts unknowingly hold dear.
At times we almost catch the door swung wide—
An forgotten voice almost we hear!

I am the heir of heaven—and you are just.
You, you alone I know, and you I trust.
Tho I seek God beyond the farthest star,
Here shall I find Him, in your deathless dust.

—From *The Craftsman* (March).

To Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

By FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

Forever young is that immortal throng
Whose golden rimes to-day our lips recite;
Like stars they shine and sing across the night,
Unchanged and changeless through the ages long.
In fancy's realm, upon foundations strong
They built their monuments of beauty bright,
Creating out of dreams for our delight
Arches and domes and pinnacles of Song.

They know not age; no, nor dost thou, in truth,
For thou with laurels green on locks of gold
Hast reached but now the poet's dewy prime.
A thousand years! O Song-enamored Youth,
Thy lyric castles never shall grow old,
Nor ruin mar their airy walls of rime!

—From *The Atlantic Monthly* (June, 1906).

The Unknown Use.

By EDITH M. THOMAS.

The music of the zither,
It trembles, and it dies—
Dies where? Ah, tell me whither
The vibrant spirit flies!

The leaping, laughing fire
Goes out—goes where, past trace?
What goal can it aspire
In empyrean space?

And Life?—man's all of being,
Compact of soul and sense—

For Indigestion Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It's an effective way to relieve obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache or depression.

Heats Water HOT On the Run

No need to wait for a tankful—or to wait at all. Just apply a lighted match to the burner of the

Humphrey Instantaneous Bath Water Heater

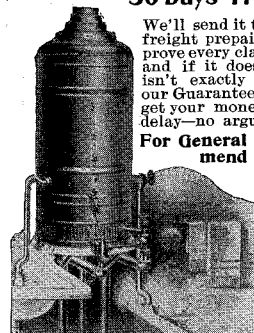
and before you can get the faucet open—even before the match goes out—the water is steaming hot. When the tub or bowl is filled with hot water, or you have enough, shut off the water and you shut off the gas too.

The Humphrey Instantaneous Heater will last a lifetime, can't get out of order, and is the cheapest, handiest, most satisfactory source of hot water you can have. To make it easy for you to know that every word we have said is TRUE, we have decided to send the Humphrey Heater anywhere on

30 Days' Free Home Test

We'll send it to any homeowner freight prepaid. Use it 30 days—prove every claim we make for it, and if it doesn't "make good," isn't exactly as represented in our Guarantee, send it back and get your money. There'll be no delay—no argument about it.

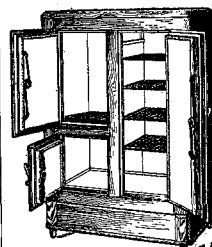
For General Use We Recommend Humphrey Bath Heater No. 6
Price, \$29.00



But get our Books and other literature and make your own selection. Write today. Remember, any Heater you select must satisfy you after 30 days' Home Test at our risk.

HUMPHREY CO., 14 Crescent St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Leonard Cleanable Porcelain Lined Refrigerators



Excel All Others

The porcelain lining is real porcelain fused on sheet steel and indestructible. This means a sweet, clean refrigerator at all times. The doors are airtight, which prevents sweat and mould.

Ordinary refrigerator doors lock in one place only.

The Leonard door lock (see cut) draws the door airtight against the door frame and locks it top, sides and bottom so that the air cannot get in and around the edges.

YOUR ICE BILLS CUT IN HALF

There are nine walls to preserve the ice (see cut below). The price is $\frac{1}{2}$ less than tile lining and the refrigerator is better. For sale by the best dealers or shipped direct from the factory. Thirty days' trial. Freight prepaid as far as the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Beware of imitations made of white paint. Write for free sample of porcelain lining and catalog showing 30 other styles.

GRAND RAPIDS REFRIGERATOR CO.
33 Ottawa Street Grand Rapids, Mich.



ORNAMENTAL FENCES

Iron or Wire, built to order. The finest at lowest prices Satisfaction guaranteed.



ENTERPRISE FOUNDRY & FENCE CO.
Write our factory. 23 S. Senate, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOLDING BATH TUB



Weight 15 lbs. Cost little. Requires little water. Write for special offer.
M. L. IRWIN,
103 Chambers St., New York, N. Y.

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

Oh, whither, whither fleeing,
Each moment, called from hence?
Each moment, partial dying
Foreshadows but the last;
Even our lightest sighing
Goes, freighted, to the Vast!
Fugitive Life, say whither,
With Beauty and with Power;
What is it calling "Hither!"
That draws you, hour by hour?

Past hearing, past beholding,
Into Itself deflects?
By Unknown Law remodeling,
To Unknown Use directs?

—From *Harper's Magazine* (April).

PERSONAL

Mark Twain and the German Emperor.

In a recent chapter of his "Autobiography" in the *North American Review* Mark Twain tells of his dinner in Berlin with the Emperor of Germany. He had but recently arrived in the city and had begun housekeeping in a furnished apartment, when one morning at breakfast the invitation to dinner was delivered. The family was very much impressed, particularly the younger members. He says:

During several months I had encountered socially, on the Continent, men bearing lofty titles; and all this while Jean was becoming more and more impressed, and awed, and subdued by these imposing events, for she had not been abroad before, and they were new to her—wonders out of dreamland turned into realities. The imperial card was passed from hand to hand, around the table, and examined with interest; when it reached Jean she exhibited excitement and emotion, but for a time was quite speechless; then she said:

"Why, papa, if it keeps going on like this, pretty soon there won't be anybody left for you to get acquainted with but God."

It was not complimentary to think that I was not

A FRIENDLY GROCER

Dropped a Valuable Hint about Coffee.

"For about eight years," writes a Michigan woman, "I suffered from nervousness—part of the time down in bed with nervous prostration.

"Sometimes I would get numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak for a spell. At others, I would have severe bilious attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would walk fast or sweep.

"I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, without any benefit. One evening our grocer was asking Husband how I was and he urged that I quit coffee and use Postum, so he brought home a pkg. and I made it according to directions and we were both delighted with it.

"So we quit coffee altogether and used only Postum. I began to get better in a month's time and look like another person, the color came back to my cheeks, I began to sleep well, my appetite was good and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house.

"Finally I was able to do all my own work without the least sign of my old trouble. I am so thankful for the little book, 'The Road to Wellville.' It has done me so much good. I haven't taken medicine of any kind for six months and don't need any.

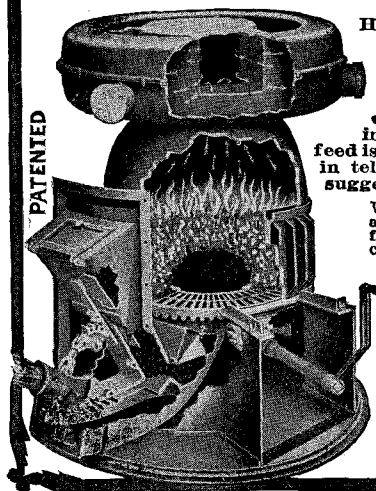
"A friend of ours who did not like Postum as she made it, liked mine, and when she learned to boil it long enough, her's was as good as mine. It's easy if you follow directions." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

A Burning Question

HUNDREDS, thousands, even MILLIONS of dollars are wasted, destroyed, literally burned up each Winter. The old-style, cavernous, gluttonous Top-feed Furnace is responsible for this wanton waste. How to stop the enormous drain has become a burning question to an ever-increasing army. What did it cost YOU for coal the past Winter? Have YOU been a victim of big coal bills? Would you like to know how to cut them in half? We can SHOW you how. We can prove by thousands of reputable householders that the

Peck-Williamson { Saves 1-2 to 2-3 Underfeed Furnace } on Your Coal Bills

You will not only have an abundance of heat, but it will be clean, pure, healthy heat. No gases, little smoke, no clinkers, because all are consumed in the Underfeed. It is built on the correct Principle—coal is fed from below—flame and fire on top.



H. C. Beman, of Meadville, Pa., gives his experience as follows:

"My Underfeed Furnace is proving up GRANDLY in every respect. For heating my 12-room house, it cost me this Winter less than \$24. Thermometers in three places in the house have not indicated below 70 degrees at any time. The Underfeed is all you claim for it. I have been so enthusiastic in telling of its excellence to my friends that they suggest I ought to be selling the Underfeed."

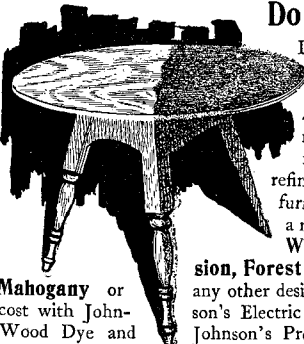
We'd like to send you a lot of fac-simile letters just as strong as the above—testimonials embodied in our Illustrated Underfeed Booklet—all FREE. Illustration shows furnace, without casing, cut out to show how coal is forced up under fire.

Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are yours—FREE. Write to-day, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

THE PECK-WILLIAMSON CO.
304 West Fifth Street, - - Cincinnati, Ohio
Our Proposition to Dealers is very Attractive
WRITE FOR IT

REFINISH YOUR FURNITURE

Do it Yourself



Mahogany or cost with Johnson's Wood Dye and

sion, Forest Green, Flemish, any other desired shade at little son's Electric Solvo, Johnson's Johnson's Prepared Wax.

First remove all the old finish with Johnson's Electric Solvo. Then apply our Dye to the clean, dry, bare wood and when perfectly dry apply our Wax with cloth and rub to a polish with dry cloth. A beautiful wax finish will be immediately produced.

We save you money by telling how old, poorly finished furniture can be made serviceable and stylish and harmonize with your other furnishings.

Johnson's Electric Solvo (for removing paint, varnish, shellac, etc.), pint cans, 40 cts.; half-pint cans, 25 cts.

Johnson's Wood Dyes (all shades), half-pint cans, 30 cts.; pint cans, 50 cts.

Johnson's Prepared Wax—10 and 25 ct. packages and large size cans. Sold by all dealers in paint. Postpaid upon receipt of price if your dealer will not supply you. Write for 48-page color book—"The Proper Treatment for Floors, Woodwork and Furniture." Sent free—mention edition L. D. 4.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Racine, Wis.

"The Woodfinishing Authorities."

"BECK-IDEN"

"The Perfect Light"

"3 Hours More Daylight—1 Cent."

Don't you often long for "just a little more daylight?"

The only artificial light which approaches daylight is that of The Beck-Iden Lamp.

And because it is nearest to daylight it is the easiest on the eyes.

The Beck-Iden is a handsome, portable, bronze lamp; clean, odorless and smokeless. It burns gas; and gives about fifteen times more light than city gas at four-sevenths the cost.

It has no wick, oil, mantle or chimney; and no dangers, like oil lamps, crossed wires or leaky pipes.

It vitiatess less air and makes less heat than any other flame light. The "Perfect Light" for the home. An article in Feb'y Ladies Home Journal, speaking of the gas generated by the Beck-Iden Lamp says: "Gives much more light than an equal amount of city gas—burns with a steady, white flame of great brilliancy—the nearest approach to sunlight of any artificial illuminant." This praise is due to merit only. We have a special proposition to make you.

Write for Booklet 8

ACETYLENE LAMP CO.,

50 University Pl., N. Y. City



HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers

Tin Rollers

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

"It can't be done."

"You can't do it."

"It won't come out that way."

These words have a familiar sound to every progressive business man as he meets them every day.

During a recent week I received and filled nine hundred and seventy-eight orders for cigars, all from individual smokers. To fill these orders required one hundred and thirty-three thousand eight hundred cigars. Of these orders eight hundred and sixty-seven were repeat orders, that is, orders from men who had previously bought cigars from me, and of the one hundred and eleven orders from new customers twenty-six were recommended by my old customers. So, you see, I am "doing it." The reason I am "doing it" is because I send cigars much better than my customers expect to receive.

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to any responsible man, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, and no charge for the ten smoked, if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, \$5.00, within ten days.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium or strong cigars are desired.

I manufacture these cigars literally by the million, and sell them to the individual smoker, by the hundred, at wholesale prices. The fillers are long, clean, clear Havana of good quality. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra. They are hand made.

They are the ten-cent quality of the dealers, and could not be sold through the usual channels to the trade under \$50.00 per thousand. The only reason that I can sell them at \$5.00 per hundred is repeat orders—it is because the selling cost is practically eliminated.

I manufacture other cigars than my Panatela. If, for any reason, you think that a Panatela wouldn't suit you, and you are open to conviction, let me send you my catalogues.

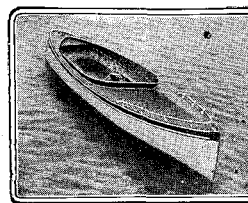
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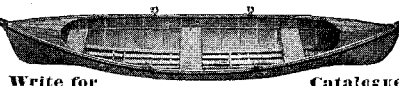
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Motor Boats, Row Boats, Hunting and Fishing Boats built of steel with air chambers in each end like a life boat. They can't sink. Faster, more buoyant, practically indestructible, don't leak, dry out and are absolutely safe. No calking, no balling, no trouble. Every boat is guaranteed. Highly endorsed by sportsmen. The ideal boat for pleasure, summer resorts, parks, etc.

THE W. H. MULLINS CO.
143 Franklin St., Salem, Ohio.



Write for

Catalogue

acquainted in that quarter, but she was young, and the young jump to conclusions without reflection.

Necessarily, I did myself the honor to obey the command of the Emperor Wilhelm II. Prince Heinrich and six or eight other guests were present. The Emperor did most of the talking, and he talked well, and in faultless English. In both of these conspicuousnesses I was gratified to recognize a resemblance to myself—a very exact resemblance; no, almost exact, but not quite that—a modified exactness, with the advantage in favor of the Emperor. My English, like his, is nearly faultless; like him I talk well; and when I have guests at dinner I prefer to do all the talking myself. It is the best way, and the pleasantest. Also the most profitable for the others.

I was greatly pleased to perceive that his Majesty was familiar with my books, and that his attitude toward them was not uncomplimentary.

At the dinner his Majesty chatted briskly and entertainingly along in easy and flowing English, and now and then he interrupted himself to address a remark to me, or to some other individual of the guests. When the reply had been delivered, he resumed his talk. I noticed that the table etiquette tallied with that which was the law of my house at home when we had guests; that is to say, the guests answered when the host favored them with a remark, and then quieted down and behaved themselves until they got another chance. If I had been in the Emperor's chair and he in mine, I should have felt infinitely comfortable and at home, and should have done a world of talking, and done it well; but I was guest now, and consequently I felt less at home. From old experience, I was familiar with the rules of the game, and familiar with their exercise from the high place of host; but I was not familiar with the trammelled and less satisfactory position of guest, therefore I felt a little strange and out of place. But there was no animosity—no, the Emperor was host, therefore according to my own rule he had a right to do the talking, and it was my honorable duty to intrude no interruptions or other improvements, except upon invitation; and of course it could be my turn some day: some day, on some friendly visit of inspection to America, it might be my pleasure and distinction to have him as guest at my table; then I would give him a rest, and a remarkably quiet time.

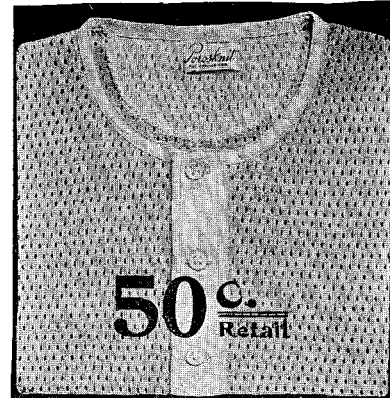
In one way there was a difference between his table and mine—for instance, atmosphere; the guests stood in awe of him, and naturally they conferred that feeling upon me, for, after all, I am only human, altho I regret it. When a guest answered a question he did it with deferential voice and manner; he did not put any emotion into it, and he did not spin it out, but got it out of his system as quickly as he could, and then looked relieved. The Emperor was used to this atmosphere, and it did not chill his blood; maybe it was an inspiration to him, for he was alert, brilliant, and full of animation; also he was most gracefully and felicitously complimentary to my books—and I will remark here that the happy phrasing of a compliment is one of the rarest of human gifts, and the happy delivery of it another.

Some years later the Emperor sent a message to Mark Twain by an American who was returning to this country from the German court. The message and the humorist's comment upon it follow:

"Convey to Mr. Clemens my kindest regards. Ask him if he remembers that dinner, and ask him why he didn't do any talking."

Why, how could I talk when he was talking? He "held the age," as the poker-clergy say, and two can't talk at the same time with good effect. It reminds me of the man who was reproached by a friend, who said:

"I think it a shame that you have not spoken to



TRADE MARK

"Porosknit"
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Summer Underwear

is the **coolest, cleanest, most comfortable and most sanitary underwear** ever devised for the well-being of man.

COOLEST, because the **numberless tiny holes** in the fabric keep the air circulating next to the skin, and fresh air is admittedly the sovereign cooler.

CLEANEST, because the **offensive odors** caused by perspiration are forthwith **expelled through the holes**.

MOST COMFORTABLE, because **coolness and cleanliness** create a delightful feeling of bodily ease.

MOST SANITARY, because the garments, **being air-open, dry immediately**, cannot retain dampness, absorb moisture and ward off grave dangers arising from sudden changes of temperature.

Look for the label and ask your dealer for "Porosknit." It is a mark that means much. If your dealer can't supply you, write for **FREE sample** of the fabric and our deeply interesting booklet, "INSIDE INFORMATION."

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No Mechanical Ability Needed if you use the Brooks System of exact size patterns and illustrated instructions. Our Big FREE Illustrated Catalog tells how 21,311 inexperienced people built their own boats last year at a cost next to nothing—quotes prices on patterns—knock-down frames with patterns to finish and complete knock-down boats—launches—sailboats—rowboats and canoes. Reduced Prices on Patterns.

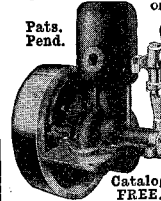
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The 2-Cycle-Engine-Sensation of the Year. Entirely new and improved design introducing many exclusive features. Runs on Gasoline, Distillate, Kerosene or Alcohol.



2 ACTUAL Bare \$23
2 H. P. Engine
COMPLETE ENGINE with Fresh Water Boat Fittings \$39.90; With Salt Water Boat Fittings, \$43.90.

Swiftest, most powerful, efficient and reliable engine of its size on earth. Drives Canoe, Rowboat or 14 to 20 ft. Launch with load, 6 to 10 miles per hour. Catalog Reversible, easy to install and operate. **FREE**, unfailing endurance powers, economical and safe, cannot back-fire. Sold under Five Year Guarantee.

Belle Isle Motor Co., Dept. 26, Detroit, Mich

Our readers are asked to mention THE LITERARY DIGEST when writing to advertisers.

your wife for fifteen years. How do you explain it? How do you justify it?"

That poor man said:

"I didn't want to interrupt her."

If the Emperor had been at my table, he would not have suffered from my silence, he would only have suffered from the sorrows of his own solitude. If I were not too old to travel I would go to Berlin and introduce the etiquette of my own table, which tallies with the etiquette observable at other royal tables. I would say, "Invite me again, your Majesty, and give me a chance"; then I would courteously waive rank and do all the talking myself.

Thomas A. Scott, Wrecker, Diver, Hero.—

Readers of F. Hopkinson Smith's "Caleb West, Master Diver," will be interested to learn that the Captain Joe of the story was "founded on fact." The original of this character was Capt. Thomas A. Scott, of New London, with whom the writer of the story was for many years associated in various engineering enterprises. Upon the death of Captain Scott, a short time ago, Mr. Smith was interviewed by a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, who writes in that paper Mr. Smith's estimate of the "Master Diver." "I don't see," he said, "why Captain Scott shouldn't be ranked as one of the great men of the country." And then he gave a long account of his friend's life, part of which we quote:

Without any education in the book sense, born in Snowhill, Ind., in 1830, a cook on an oyster-boat, a captain before he was twenty, he rose to be the head of a big wrecking company; he really built Race Rock Light, not I; he was the best diver, the most capable captain, the most lovable man, the most genial, fearless, charitable, kindly, noble heart I've ever known. Other men are devoid of fear, other men are capable, other men are kind-hearted; but he was everything combined. I know of no one more worthy to follow as an example than Capt. Tom Scott.

He was hardly six feet tall, but he had the strength and endurance of an ox; great, deep chest, arms,

WHEN DINNER COMES

One Ought to Have a Good Appetite.

A good appetite is the best sauce. It goes a long way toward helping in the digestive process, and that is absolutely essential to health and strength.

Many persons have found that Grape-Nuts food is not only nourishing but is a great appetizer. Even children like the taste of it and grow strong and rosy from its use.

It is especially the food to make a weak stomach strong and create an appetite for dinner.

"I am 57 years old," writes a Tenn. grandmother, "and have had a weak stomach from childhood. By great care as to my diet I enjoyed a reasonable degree of health, but never found anything to equal Grape-Nuts as a standby."

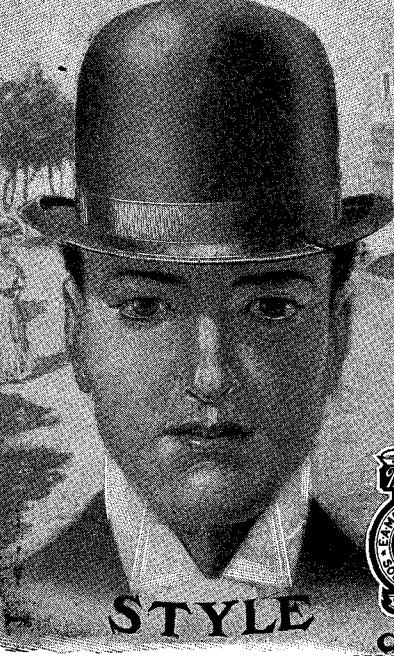
"When I have no appetite for breakfast and just eat to keep up my strength I take 4 teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts with good rich milk, and when dinner comes I am hungry. While if I go without any breakfast I never feel like eating dinner. Grape-Nuts for breakfast seems to make a healthy appetite for dinner."

"My little 13-months-old grandson had been very sick with stomach trouble during the past summer, and finally we put him on Grape-Nuts. Now he is growing fat and well. When asked if he wants his nurse or Grape-Nuts, he brightens up and points to the cupboard. He was no trouble to wean at all—thanks to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Mallory

CRAVENETTE HATS

Sun Proof



STYLE

Rain Proof



SERVICE



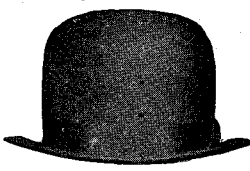
STYLE and SERVICE

One Hat that Stays New is as Good as Several New Hats.

The Mallory Cravenette Hat is not only the standard of approved style, but it is also the stay-new hat. Not merely because it is made of fine fur felt, but because the felt has been subjected to the Priestley Cravenetting process, which makes it rain-proof and sun-proof.

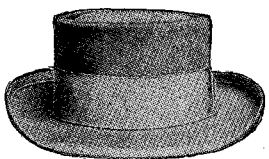
Derbies and soft hats, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

Sold by the best hatters everywhere. In Greater New York and Philadelphia by John Wanamaker



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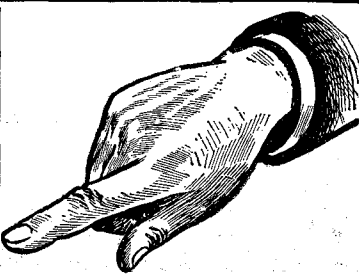




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I keep old friends and add new ones.

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—cleans between the teeth. Hole in handle and hook to hold it.

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Adults' 85c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c.

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"There isn't any secret about the success of this Cigar,"

said one of our customers recently as he sat contentedly smoking one of our Baby Grand cigars.

And indeed there ISN'T any secret about it. Just the finest, richest, carefully selected Ha-

vana, properly blended and scientifically rolled under strict sanitary conditions; then wrapped in a pure leaf. The result is a clean, clear, fragrant, pleasure-producing cigar. 4 1-16 inches long.

Packed in boxes of 100 and wrapped in tin foil bundles of 50 each to preserve freshness and flavor.

Our Free Trial

All you need do is to write us on your business letter head, or enclose your business card, and we will send you a box of 100 Baby Grand cigars on trial. If you like them send us \$3.75, but if for any reason you do not care for them, return the balance at our expense and no charge will be made for the few smoked. We pay expressage both ways.

The only secret connected with this cigar is the length of the filler. It's not composed of factory scraps, dust, dirt or stems, but it is filled with the shorter leaves from the choice tobacco used in our highest priced clear Havanas. This is LONG CUT so that any objection to a short filler is overcome.

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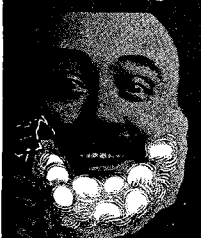
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legs, thighs, and back of a Hercules. He never drank nor smoked, and he never had time to play cards. He'd go for forty-eight hours in wet clothes and think nothing of sleeping in them. He absolutely didn't know what fear was for himself, yet he feared for his men. He'd never send a man where he wouldn't go himself, yet he'd go where he wouldn't send the men. He never swore except in times of danger, and then the oaths that came up from his deep chest meant something. "I've got to do it," he'd say to me. "They won't listen if I don't." So he'd swear at the men to get out of the way of danger, to keep out of this place or that, to let him go down instead of one of them. The result was that they obeyed him implicitly. If he said, "Don't go!" they didn't. If he said, "Go!" they went, tho it was into a boiling surf or apparent death. They trusted his judgment in the face of everything. And they were never deceived.

You talk about your labor-unions, with their eight hours a day, and all that! They are pretty poor things by the side of the family union that ruled in the Scott Wrecking Company. When Captain Scott died there were men in his employ who'd been there since the days of Race Rock. There was never any talk of eight hours or ten hours a day. Everybody worked forty-eight hours on a stretch when it was necessary, cheerfully, willingly. And then, maybe, for three weeks they smoked a pipe on the end of a pier.

The writer gives these other interesting facts of the diver's work:

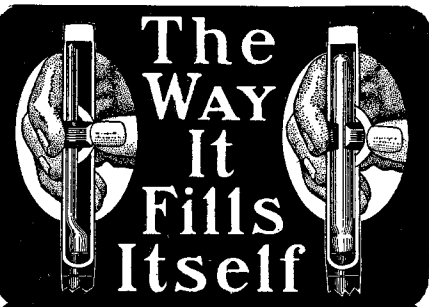
Captain Scott did not always follow the sea. There was a time in his early life when he settled down in trade at Fort Lee, N. J. It was during this period that he averted a panic and perhaps worse on the ferry-boat *Union*, on the North River. She was rammed by a tug, and a great gash cut in her side, which extended below water-line. Captain Scott was aboard and he stuffed his body into the gash, effectually corking it till the boat could make a slip. The ferry company paid him \$100 for a new suit of clothes, which seems to have been the only reward he received. Trade didn't suit him; the call of the sea was too strong, and he was soon back on the deck of a boat. He took to diving, it is said, because he found on one job that the men who went down didn't do things as he wanted them done. His great physical endurance counted here, as elsewhere. In 1867, at a wreck off Sandy Hook, he established a record by staying seven hours under water. There is a legend, which Mr. Smith does not vouch for, that once when he was searching for the papers in a sunk Narragansett-Bay schooner, a white mitten floated around after him wherever he went till he finally grabbed it and found \$100 in bills stuffed in the thumb. Another time he nearly lost his own life searching for the body of one of his sons, who had been swept overboard and drowned in a racing tide.

A Thanksgiving Day to Order.—An editorial writer of the Rochester *Post Express* recalls the scheme by which Robert Louis Stevenson in his later years resolved to outwit Father Time. He had had enough birthdays, he concluded, and to appease the grief of a little girl whose natal day fell on February 29, thus giving her but one day to celebrate in four years, he agreed to give away his future birthdays to her. The writer describes the very legal, or pseudolegal, manner in which the document conveying this gift was drawn up. "Couched in queer and redundant verbiage," it was, 'and liberally sprinkled with lubricated seals.' This fulfilment of a child's queer wish has a paral-

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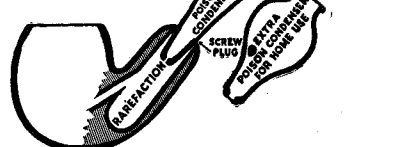
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lel, the writer continues, in an act of ex-Secretary Shaw when he was Governor of Iowa. We read:

Not long ago, Mr. Shaw was rummaging through his desk, getting ready to turn the affairs of the Treasury Department over to his successor, when he ran across a little bundle of papers covering an incident in his career as Governor of Iowa. All but one of the papers consisted of letters written to him by an eight-year-old Iowa girl, who had asked an unusual favor of the Governor. This is the first letter:

LIVERMORE, IA., Dec. 4, 1901.

Dear Governor:

Please can we have another Thanksgiving day and have it next Thursday I was sick and could not eat my turkey or any good things. I ain't very big but I like turkey Please let us have it.

Your friend, MARY ZIGRANG.

How Robert Louis Stevenson would have chuckled over the naive request. And how quickly he would have granted it. The appeal touched Governor Shaw, as it must touch any man who loves children. He not only granted the request by appointing an extra Thanksgiving, but also sent an extra fat turkey. The Thanksgiving proclamation was in the form of an official letter to Mary's parents and reads as follows:

DES MOINES, IA., Dec. 6, 1901.

Having been informed that Mary Zigrang of Livermore, Ia., was ill on the 28th day of November, 1901, and was thereby prevented from joining in the festivities incident to Thanksgiving day, I therefore recommend that, at a convenient hour, on Monday, December 9, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Zigrang, together with their family and such young friends as Mary may choose to invite, assemble in the family dining-room, there with thankful hearts for country, home, and the blessed influence of children, partake of such bounties as are usually served in Christian America on the day appointed for national thanksgiving, and that attention be given that Mary shall be bountifully supplied with that portion of the national bird and such other delicacies as are most congenial to her.

L. M. SHAW,
Governor of Iowa.

In a few days the Governor received the following letter from his Livermore correspondent:

LIVERMORE, IA., Dec. 13, 1901.

Dear Governor:

I thank you for your kind letter and for letting me have a Thanksgiving Day of my own, and for the nice turkey you sent me. I shall always keep your letter. It came too late for me to send you an invitation to dinner Monday evening December 9th. I wish you could have been here. You are a nice good man and I wrote to Santa Claus to bring you something nice Christmas.

Your friend, MARY ZIGRANG.

More correspondence followed, and the Governor sent his picture to the little girl. "Your picture was very pretty and I was glad to get it," she answered, and promised a picture of herself in return. The last letter of the series is dated December 31, 1901, at which time Governor Shaw had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury. "I am real glad that you have a place in the President's Cabinet," wrote Mary, "and send my congratulations. But I am sorry you must leave Iowa for Washington—it is so far away." Accompanying this letter was the promised photograph. "I send you my picture," added Mary, in the inevitable postscript. "Don't you think it looks like me!"

Another of Russia's Autocracy Dead.—Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostzeff, who died on March 23 in St. Petersburg, was at one time about the most conspicuous figure of the Russian autocracy. Had his death occurred at the time he was holding office as Procurator-General of the Russian Holy Synod it would "beyond a doubt," says the *Philadelphia Telegraph*, "have had a momentous bearing on the future of the Empire." But for

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The Man From New York

rather than "the man from Missouri" was the one who said "show me" as to life insurance. Everyone knows that the New York Legislature investigated the insurance situation but everyone may not know that the insurance laws of New York are now recognized as the best in the world. Other states will doubtless follow, but New York has led the way in laws made in the interest of the insured.

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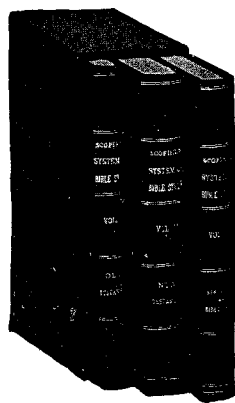
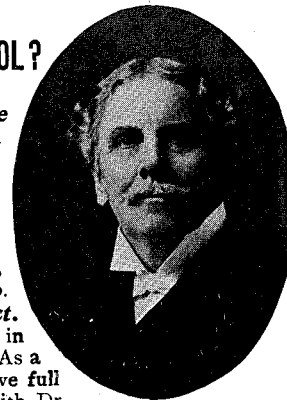
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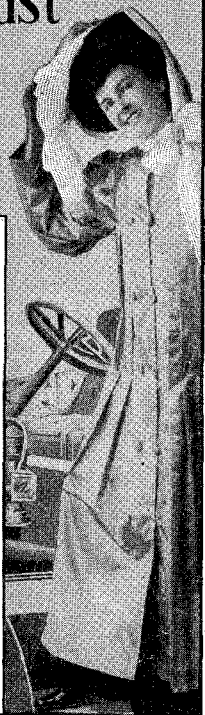
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over a year he had been living in retirement, and at his death he was "an inconspicuous figure in the world drama now convulsing the nation that once he ruled more autocratically than did the Czar himself." By all the press of this country it is conceded that Pobiedonostzeff was a man of great genius and inspired with honest, tho fanatical, zeal in the support of the Russian national church. This fanaticism, exercised through his high office, caused him to be widely hated by all sects other than that which he represented. It is frequently said of him, as others said of Trepoff at the time of his death a few months ago, that he was "the best hated man in Russia." The *New York Times* tells in this review of his life how such a reputation came to be his:

The "Modern Torquemada" is one of the appellations which have been applied to Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostzeff, who for twenty-five years was Chief Procurator of the Russian Holy Synod, and, in this position, is credited with having instigated and carried out some of the most relentless measures of persecution in the history of the modern Occidental world.

For many years Pobiedonostzeff was regarded as the most powerful man in Russia. During the reign of the Czar Alexander III. he was the principal power behind the throne, and until a couple of years ago his influence over the present Czar was almost as great. To say that Pobiedonostzeff ever "fell" in the sense of being deprived of his powers owing to a change of heart on the part of the sovereign would convey a false impression.

At the time of his death he was in his eightieth year. When the Czar issued the famous "Rescript of October the Thirteenth," in 1905, Pobiedonostzeff retired into private life. He had long withstood and often successfully fought the tendency in Russia toward progress and reform, but when at last the Emperor was won over—or terrorized—into granting a form of constitutional government, the aged Chief Procurator felt that it was time for him to give up. He was too old and weak and weary to go on with the battle, and he resigned on November 1, 1905, two days after the reform edict was issued.

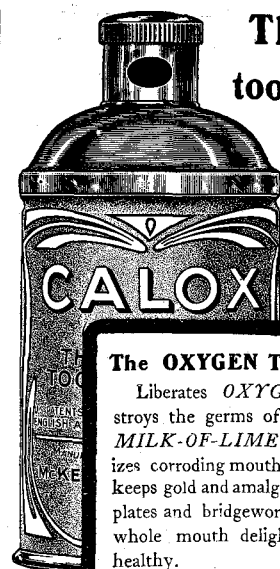
Until he quit the field of conflict Pobiedonostzeff was undoubtedly the best-hated man in Russia. It was declared that not even the cruelest and most autocratic chief of police, not the most bloodthirsty governor, had done a hundredth part as much as he to earn the detestation of great numbers of the Czar's subjects. The late Harold Frederic said of him:

"This remarkable personage fascinates the imagination. He is as unintelligible to the modern Western mind as Torquemada. Indeed, one must go back to medieval times for every parallel which he and his work suggest. The whole situation created by him is like nothing else in history so much as that which Spain presented under Ferdinand and Isabella, where the influence of a man we can not now at all comprehend persuaded a gentle, wise, and kindly sovereign to stain her reign with the most hideous and stupid of crimes against humanity and to gratuitously work the destruction of her country."

Mr. Frederic referred to the persecution of the Jews which began in the eighties and which culminated in the imperial edicts of 1886 and 1887. These edicts permitted only one Jew in a thousand in many places to be educated, put terrible burdens on all the Jews in the Empire, and resulted in the expulsion of 6,000,000 Jews from Russia.

Pobiedonostzeff has not only been called a "Modern Torquemada." Another name for him was "Grand Inquisitor of Russia." Every opprobrious epithet imaginable has been applied to him. And yet this man, the author of so many cruelties, was absolutely sincere, deeply religious, a student, and a thinker. He wrote a book which was practically an apology, in which he explained his views, his idea that modern theories of progress were sending the world inevitably to the devil, his ideal of "Russia for the Russians."

Until recently Pobiedonostzeff each year at the



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time of the great fast retired to the Sergieff Monastery, where he mortified his flesh like some anchorite of the third century, remaining for days on his knees, fasting, and beating his forehead against the stone floor of his cell. Add to this fanaticism the capacity for intrigue of a Machiavelli and the grasp of detail of a Loyola, and the result was the man who was supreme in the religious and civil councils of Russia for nearly a quarter of a century.

To one who had never seen Pobiedonostzeff, but who knew of his deeds, a visit to the "Modern Torquemada" was an amazing experience. This extraordinary man, the most powerful personality in the Russian Empire, was as unlike the picture his deeds conjured up as could well be imagined. Clad in a simple frock coat, slender, thin-faced, spectacled, he looked like a meek university professor. Asceticism was writ all over him; the broad and lofty forehead told of great mental ability, while the thin, drawn lips and narrowing jaw bespoke an artistic temperament. Only the clear, cold eyes conveyed a suggestion of cruelty.

He would tell a caller that his favorite authors in the English language were Emerson and Whittier, and that he had volumes of their works always lying on his dressing-table. And he translated Thomas à Kempis's "Imitatio Christi" into Russian! And he knew not the meaning of the word *toleration*; the idea of religious freedom made him furious!

It was not only the Jews whom Pobiedonostzeff persecuted. He made the Lutherans suffer, and the Catholics, and the Doukhobors—the strange people who have now settled in Canada. He had Count Tolstoy excommunicated, and would have had him banished or sent to Siberia had he not been afraid of the effect of such a step on foreign opinion.

It was as an expert on law that he first attained distinction. He was a member of the Council of State when he was appointed to the Chief Procuratorship of the Holy Synod.

Pobiedonostzeff implicitly believed that Russia was destined to dominate the globe, and frequently said:

"Russia is not a state; Russia is a world."

The Three Greatest Americans.—A few weeks ago the New York Times gathered together a symposium on the question: "Who are the three greatest Americans?" Thirteen learned professors of history were asked for their opinions, and in order that no sectional prejudices should influence the general vote, these men were chosen from all parts of the country. When the returns were in there was such a diversity of opinion shown that an editorial writer of *The Times* expressed his sympathy for those who had the responsibility of selecting the one hundred most notable Americans for the Hall of Fame. An unenviable task it must have been, he decides, if the difficulty was proportionally as great as that which this paper met in trying to secure agreement on only three. The writer thus analyzes the result of the symposium:

One expects a professor of history to name statesmen, men who, in his judgment, have done the most to make this country "institutionally" what it is. One would say, then, that the author of the Declaration must be entitled to a place, that the first President must be entitled to another, much more if he was the soldier who made the Declaration good; that the author of the Constitution must be entitled to a third. That view would be very simplifying. It would require the professor to name Washington, Jefferson, and either Hamilton or Madison. But while Washington secured all votes, Jefferson received only four, Hamilton two, and Madison one. True, it is open to anybody to say that the man who made the Constitution workable and laid down the theories upon which it has been judicially construed would be entitled to a place with the framers of it. That would let in Chief Justice Marshall, who has but one vote. And then again, one might say that the man who made a popular exposition of the Constitution which was accepted by the people, and who did most to



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enkindle the sentiment of nationality which was to prevail when the question of nationality on the one side and State sovereignty on the other came to be settled by war, was entitled to be placed. To describe such a man is, of course, equivalent to naming Daniel Webster. And Webster did not get a single vote.

All this is from the point of view of political institutions and in answer to the implied question what three men have contributed most to make this country what it is. Of course, when you go outside of that, individual predilections can not be prevented from coming in, and you "find no end, in wandering mazes lost." Thus we find three votes for Franklin, who cannot be said to have been a political necessity at all, one each for Emerson, Agassiz, and Longfellow, who, politically, "had nothing to do with the case"; three for Lee, who was the admirable champion of a lost cause, and simply withstood instead of promoting the evolution of the United States. The nine votes for Lincoln are on a different footing. It is arguable that Lincoln was the one indispensable man of his generation, and that without him the Union would not have been restored on the terms on which it was restored and on which it has gone on prospering and to prosper beyond the wildest dreams of its founders.

When Aldrich Was "Sold."—"The late Thomas Bailey Aldrich, like many another well-known writer," says the New York *Tribune*, "had numerous stories to tell of his experiences with autograph 'fiends.'" The writer continues:

He was always ready to grant a request for his sign manual when he believed that it came from an honest admirer who desired it as a personal token or for his or her—preferably her—private collection. It was the professional autograph-hunter, who sought a specimen of his handwriting for commercial purposes, setting pitfalls for the unwary author, whom he tried, not always successfully, to avoid. On one occasion, Mr. Aldrich related not long ago, he received a pathetic letter, in a woman's hand, telling

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THE MANUFACTURER of an imitation article of inferior quality is morally little better than the man who hands you knowingly a counterfeit coin instead of standard currency. Such a manufacturer trades upon the reputation, the name and appearance of the true brand made by the producer who, with infinite labor and outlay for publicity and merit, has built up a justly deserved success.

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of the death of a little daughter and asking the poet if he would send in his own handwriting a verse of two from "Babie Bell" to help assuage the grief of the afflicted household. His sympathies were touched, and he wrote out the whole poem and sent it on its comforting mission. A few weeks later he saw in an autograph dealer's shop the identical manuscript, displayed for sale at a good round price.

An American Naval Hero.—From a quartet of the world's most notable living heroes a writer in the New York Press selects Admiral Robley D. Evans as typical of the American brand of heroism. "Fighting Bob" is now sixty-one years old. According to the writer he has deserved his nickname for pretty nearly all of these sixty-one years. We are told how he came by it in the first place, and what he has since done to keep from outgrowing it. A few of these interesting incidents of his life we quote:

Some of Evans's classmates at Annapolis say he got the nickname soon after entering the Naval Academy; not for any sort of physical fighting, but because he stood up successfully for what he considered an individual right.

When he went to Annapolis his mother gave him a framed Bible text and asked him to hang it up. As soon as he had been assigned to his room and got his meager baggage unpacked, not knowing of the rule against all wall adornments, he proceeded to carry out his mother's injunction. The text had hardly been suspended from a nail in the wall when a minor officer thrust his nose into the room.

"Take that picture thing down," he ordered.

"That isn't a picture," young Robley replied, "and I won't take it down. I'll fight first."

The officer didn't think it wise to fight about such a small matter, so he reported it to the commandant. The commandant said the "picture" must come down, but Evans threatened to appeal to some one higher up than the commandant if forced to remove it.

Believing, perhaps, that the young Virginian had unusual backing, the commandant referred the matter to the Secretary of the Navy. Meanwhile the newspapers got the story, and before the Secretary could do anything the religious weeklies took it up. This aroused the churches, and the Navy Department was charged with hostility to religion. So, altho the rule was not rescinded, it was ignored in this case and the cadet never had to remove the text.

Altho a Virginian, he was not appointed from the Old Dominion, since he had not sufficient political influence there. His father died when the boy was ten, and he was sent to Washington to live with an uncle. William Hooper, Congressional delegate from Utah, offered to get him an appointment to Annapolis.

"But," he said, "you will have to go to Utah and live there long enough to acquire a legal residence first."

This was in 1859, and the boy decided to accept the offer. There were then no railroads west of the Missouri, and what seemed to him a lot of money was needed for the trip. However, he raised the needed funds, and \$200 besides, and set out upon his journey, hundreds of miles of which was across the plains and through the mountains by stage-coach and on horseback, with hostile Indians never far away, as light-hearted as the average boy in his middle teens to-day would start on a day's excursion. He was admitted in 1860 and graduated in 1863. He went into active service at once.

His mother grieved that he should fight for the North, as she favored the South, and, when the first gun was fired, she sent in his resignation from the Academy, but he wouldn't have it.

Evans was permanently lamed at Fort Fisher when leading a charge of marines from the old *Powhatan*. The rush upon the fort was one of the bravest charges ever made. Evans was shot in both legs and barely escaped with his life, being left helpless on the beach near the water, within range of the Confederate guns.

He asked a fellow Yankee, who was hiding behind a little sand dune near by and taking pot shots at the enemy, to come out and drag him to safety, but was refused. There wasn't time, and, besides, the

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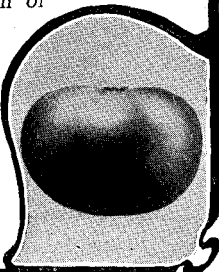
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man didn't propose to risk being shot. Evans whipped out his revolver and bullied the other into granting his request. The revolver had been wet and wouldn't have gone off anyway, but the scheme worked. Before long Evans had extracted some cartridges from the revolver of a poor fellow who had been killed and whose body lay near by.

Next day, when he wanted to put up another bluff with his gun, it was in good shape. The doctors decided to take off both his legs. He objected.

"Orders are orders," said the doctor, "and must be obeyed."

Evans whipped out his revolver and declared that he would transfer its six loads of lead to the doctor's person if an attempt were made at amputation. Two or three weeks later he was sent north and nursed back to life by the wife and daughters of that same doctor. Because one of his legs was stiff, it was not proposed to let him go back to the Navy, so he had the leg broken over again. It got better and he reentered the service, but he has never lost his limp, whence the nickname of "Gimpy," applied customarily to the lame on board Uncle Sam's men-of-war, and which he bore for years.

To Freedom in a Sauerkraut Barrel.—One of the many Russians who have sought freedom in this country from the persecution of their own is Gregory Gershuni, who was the first leader of the "Fighting Organization," a small group within the Social Revolutionary party. Holding such a position it was naturally not long before he was sought out by the Government agents and sent into exile and imprisonment. By an almost unbelievable ruse he succeeded in escaping, however, and now he is here making his plans to return to his mission in Russia. In an interview published in the March number of *Charities and the Commons* (New York) the writer describes his escape. So convinced is he by the evident ability of Gershuni, that far from doubting the story of his trip to freedom in a sauerkraut barrel the interviewer declares that he appears "quite capable of escaping in two barrels if that were necessary." He continues:

The prison was fast, he tells you with his quick gestures, so fast that the prisoners were left by themselves in the strong room where they were kept at work on provisions for the garrison. Opposite were the houses where the officials lived and the storehouse to which the prisoners carried the provisions under guard. Everything that passed was examined by the officials, but a chance lay in the barrels of sauerkraut filled from cabbages cut up in the prison room. When the day of the trial came, Gershuni doubled up into a cask and his fellows fastened in above him a false head or partition, fashioned from leather found in the workroom. It was crude, but it kept up most of the cabbage and trickle that they filled in to the barrel's brim. Two rubber tubes had been smuggled into them, and these they fixt to two breathing holes inside the bottom of the barrel. Gershuni had a revolver, a little bread, and a little ether in case he could not breathe. And, yes, another weapon of defense. The keepers had a bad habit of examining barrels by running their sabres down through them. Here was a danger—but how to be met? By an iron sauce pan jammed down over the ears. As he tells the story, Gershuni conveys inimitably the patriotic discomfort of his position. Did ever adventurer set forth for his cause in such wise—with a sauerkraut barricade, with a saucepan helmet, curled up like a seedling in a cask?

What followed was rather indistinct to him. Whether from lack of air or the discomfort of his position, his head was dull and full, and he could hear little or nothing. Things moved slowly there in the barrel. He knew that his fellow prisoners had selected the strongest of them to handle it, to place it on the wagon, with a little block under the edge to let the air in; thence to be taken to the storage building escorted by the guard. "What have you?" "A barrel of sauerkraut"—they had practised how they would say it.

They feared new dangers would be in waiting

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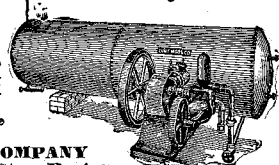
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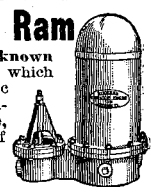
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here—not the least of them the rampant appetites of the wives of the officers for fresh sauerkraut. As a precaution, the prison workers were to urge that they lower the barrel through to the subcellar, where it was colder for the sauerkraut. They were allowed to do this, but in midair the ropes cracked and the barrel turned. Other than to add quick pains to the misery of the man inside no damage was done, and he was rolled at length on the floor of the sub-cellar. Even then there was an interminable interval before the last foot had shuffled out and the key turned. With his knife Gershuni slit the leather partition and was doused with sauerkraut, an allopathic mess provocative of eternal dyspepsia. Down it came over his saucepan and into his eyes and mouth and neck. Then he felt the wrench of a stout pair of hands, the barrel head gave way, and his nose was in the free air again.

His rescuer was one of the revolutionists who had been planning the escape from without the prison, and who had dug a narrow tunnel from the courtyard back of the storage house to the sub-cellar. The two of them crawled into the tunnel and waited for a signal. It was a long wait. They thought twice that they were discovered. All of the officers' houses faced on the court. Some children were playing in the yard. "Catch him, catch him," they cried, and a dog came running to the mouth of the tunnel. Gershuni had once read that if you fix your eyes steadily enough on an animal he will turn and go. This he tried. The dog stooped and looked, and then with an air of "It's none of my business," trotted off. Later a soldier came with two buckets for water. He was sure to have seen them, when, of a sudden, he turned his back squarely on the opening and went about his business—"Not very polite, you may say, but I thought it the height of courtesy."

The signal came; by skirting the houses the two men reached the outside of the village, and across some rough hills to where a horse and wagon were in waiting for them. Gershuni had had a razor, and in the subcellar had shaved his beard and changed his clothes; he was a workingman now instead of a prisoner. They drove for two days and two nights without a stop, reaching Manchuria, and thereafter he went on in the guise of a Russian tramp, directed by friends of the revolution at each point to the man to look for at the next stopping-place. When you ask for more particulars as to his long flight to the coast and how he reached Japan, you get a shrug of the shoulders and a terse "They are my friends." Nagasaki, Tokyo, Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco, December 5. Since then Gershuni has been addressing Yiddish and Russian mass-meetings in Chicago, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, under the branch of the Social Revolutionary party in America.

Athletics in Washington.—In a recent address before a Chicago audience Richard Watson Gilder had something to say about the athletic requirements of an ambassadorship in Washington. He referred in particular to the new Ambassador from Great Britain, of whom it had been said that owing to his rather advanced years he might be handicapped in the athletic contests reported to be popular in the Diplomatic Corps. The part of his address which relates to Mr. Bryce is reported thus in the *New York Times*:

If one should wish to trace the working of public opinion in the processes of American government he could find no better guide than the treatise on the American Commonwealth by him whose appointment to the post of British Ambassador to the United States is honorable alike to the Government which made it and to the people to whom he is sent—the Right Hon. James Bryce. I notice, by the way, that in a recently reported conversation that eminent citizen of Chicago, Mr. Dooley, in describing with accuracy the athletic requirements of foreign Ambassadors under the present régime at Washington, expresses his doubts as to the muscular development and capacity on the part of the new and not altogether youthful representative of the Court of St. James. I may tell you in confidence that I have written to Mr. Dunne, Mr. Dooley's



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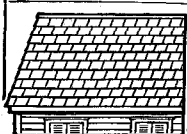
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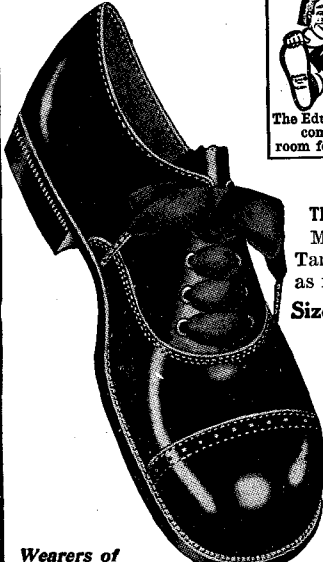
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How a Confederate Veteran Cured Race Hatred.—In a little city in North Carolina lives a veteran of the Confederate Army who is largely given the credit for the cordial feeling that exists between the blacks and the whites in that vicinity—one of the few parts of the South where lynching is unknown. Before the war his family owned four plantations with some 1,100 slaves, making them one of the richest families of the old Southern aristocracy. When the war broke out he went to the front with three of his brothers, each six feet and three inches tall, splendidly built specimens of Southern chivalry. One of the four was instantly killed in battle; another was badly wounded, went home till he recovered, then returned to the front again; twenty-eight bullets went through the clothes of the third one, in a fierce battle, without breaking his skin; and the fourth received fourteen wounds near the famous Appomattox apple-tree the day General Lee surrendered, and he was taken home to die. At the close of the war they found their plantations laid waste, their slaves freed, and themselves reduced from riches to poverty. They took a helpful interest in their former slaves, however, and helped them in every way possible to acquire small farms and become self-supporting. At length signs began to appear of that racial ill-feeling that has created such a deplorable situation in the South. Then this Confederate veteran, who is so modest that he refuses to let his name appear in print, was struck with the idea that an industrial school might check this feeling by making the negroes useful and giving the whites more interest in them. After years of unsuccessful effort, Mr. W. A. Blair, a capitalist of Winston-Salem, took hold of the enterprise, the school was started, and now its usefulness is limited only by the extent of its means. The veteran who advocated it is proud of the fact that





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not one of his former slaves or their children has ever been in jail. *Success* (New York) says of the school:

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Seldom do we see an altruistic donation multiply eight times, by the time it becomes brick and mortar, as in this case.

This race problem is a national question, and one that every true citizen is keenly interested in helping to solve.

Any who may wish to help this school may send their contributions to the editor of *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, who will forward them to the proper authorities.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

A Purist.—William S. Gilbert's punctiliousness in the matter of good English is well known. The famous composer was one day standing outside his club where he was met by a man who said: "I beg your pardon, sir, but do you know a gentleman, a member of this club with one eye called Matthew?"

"I can't say I do," responded Mr. Gilbert. "What is the name of his other eye?"—*Argonaut*.

Green—Oh, So Green.—They were out in the cutter. It was bitter cold.

SHE—"Oh, my fingers are so cold!"

HE—"Well, why didn't you bring a muff?"

SHE—"I did!"

And he has been wondering ever since as to where she had it, and why she didn't put it in use.—*Lippincott's*.

And the Public Likewise.—JUDGE—"What is the verdict of the jury?"

FOREMAN OF THE JURY—"Your honor, the jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane!"—*Home Herald*.

A Flitting.

A fly and a flea in a flue

Were imprisoned, so what could they do?

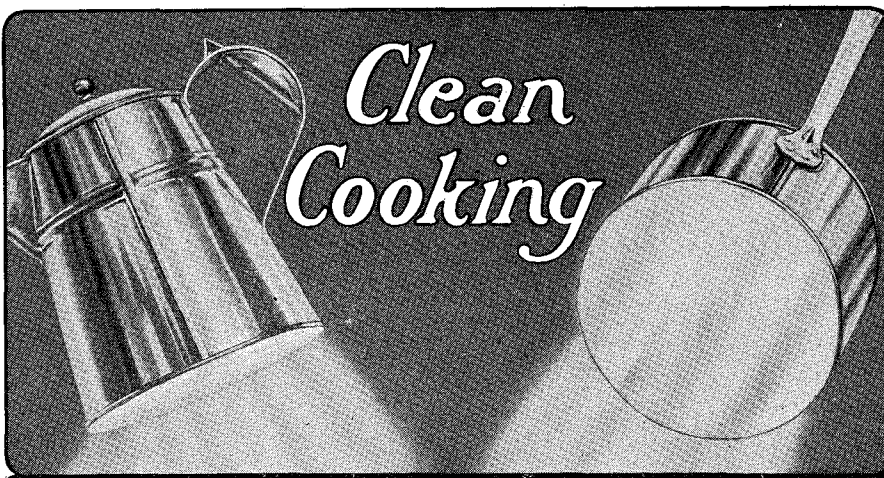
Said the fly: "Let us flee."

Said the flea: "Let us fly."

So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

—*Life* (Melbourne, Australia).

The Limit.—A rich man out in the suburbs who owns a large place has among the many people employed to keep it in shape an Irishman of whom he is particularly fond, on account of his unconscious wit. This Irishman is something of a hard drinker, and, as his income is limited, he is more particular as regards the quantity than the quality of his

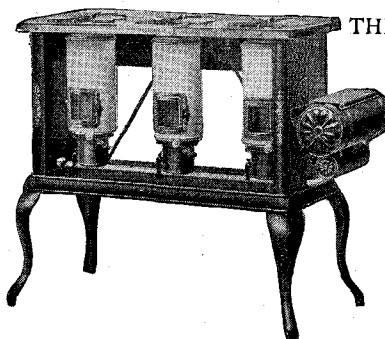


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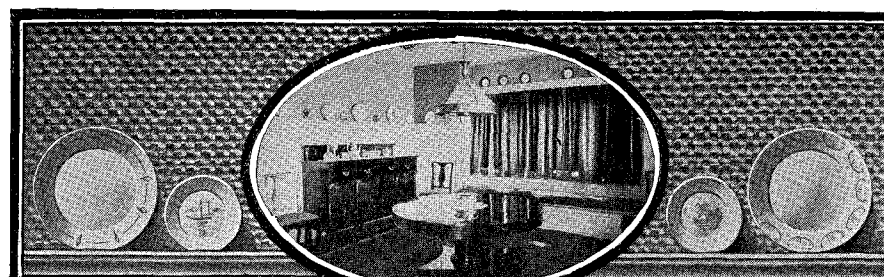
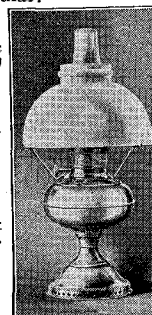
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"All my life if it doesn't kill me."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Meant What He Said.—SHE—"When I accepted Jack, he said he felt as if he was in the seventh heaven!"

HE—"I can well believe it. He has been engaged six times before."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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LODGER—"I'm not surprised. It has been so very weak lately."—*Strand.*

Not Serious.—"And has Cholly brain storm, doctor?"

"Slightly, slightly. It's just a mild drizzle."—*Washington Herald.*

Frankness.—YOUNG BRIDEGROOM (as his father-in-law counts out the dowry to him)—"By Jove! The first money I have ever earned in my life!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Use for the Children.—"Your wife used to sing and play a great deal. I have not heard her lately." "Since we have had children she has had no time." "Ah, children are such a blessing!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Kind of Him.—VICTIM—"You have ruined me! Those smuggled articles are my sole fortune."

ROBBER—"Don't worry; I sha'n't tell on you."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

A Clever Scheme.—VISITOR (to the country theatrical manager)—"But why have you so small a stage and so deep an orchestra?"

STAGE MANAGER—"That is a brilliant idea of mine. When the audience throw things at the actors, they fall short and hit the musicians. Musicians are cheaper than actors."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Losing Time.—CHOLMONDELY—"You and your sister are twins, are you not?"

MARJORIBANKS—"We were when we were children. Now, however, she is five years younger than I."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Could Arrange That.—PROSPECTIVE PA-IN-LAW—"You understand that you do not get the dowry until the end of the first year?"

SUITOR—"Oh, all right; I will postpone the wedding until then."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

The Church-going Cent.—Dr. Munhall recently closed a successful religious campaign in Emporia. A great many pennies had been put in the offering, and his attention was called to this. One night he held up a silver dollar and a copper penny, and gave a conversation held by the two coins.



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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

March 22.—The agrarian rebellion in Rumania gains great headway. Towns are sacked and burned and many peasants are killed by the troops sent to restore order.

Count Arco, the German inventor, succeeds in carrying on conversation at a distance of two miles by wireless telephone.

The House of Commons, by 150 to 118 votes, rejects the bill to introduce the metric system into Great Britain.

March 23.—Constantine Pobiedonostzeff, ex-Procurator of the Russian Holy Synod, dies in St. Petersburg.

March 24.—The Conservative Cabinet in Rumania resigns, and a Liberal Ministry is formed. A treaty between France and Siam is signed at Bangkok, giving France three rich provinces.

March 25.—To insure reparation for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp by riotous Moors, the French Government orders troops in Algeria to seize the town of Oudja, Morocco.

Professor von Bergman, a noted German surgeon, dies at Wiesbaden.

Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, is captured by the Nicaraguans.

March 26.—The Douma, by an almost unanimous vote, passes a resolution providing steps to abolish drumhead courts martial; Premier Stolypine makes a conciliatory speech.

Four thousand peasants are reported marching on Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, where a state of siege is proclaimed.

March 27.—The Powers give consent to France to advance her troops into Morocco. Two French cruisers reach Tangier and France's demands are presented to the Sultan's representatives there.

Dr. Jolles, editor of the *Russki Viedomosti* of Moscow, an influential Liberal newspaper, is assassinated by an agent of the terrorists.

March 28.—Artillery is used against the Rumanian rebels, resulting in terrible loss of life.

Domestic.

March 22.—Census returns place the wealth of the United States at more than \$107,000,000,000. Former Senator Joseph R. Burton, released from jail in Kansas, bitterly assails the President.

March 23.—Trainmen and conductors on forty Western railroads vote to reject an offer of an eight-per-cent. increase in wages and to go out on strike.

March 26.—Senator Foraker issues a statement saying that he will appeal to the people of Ohio for a declaration of their preferences for President and Senator.

A commission is named by Justice Fitzgerald to inquire into the mental condition of Harry K. Thaw.

March 27.—All negotiations between trainmen and representatives of Western railroads come to an end in Chicago, and a strike of 45,000 men is declared imminent.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company offers rewards of \$5,500 for the arrest and conviction of persons who have attempted to wreck trains near Pittsburgh. The Keystone express is thrown from the track near Wilmerding, Pa.

Senator Foraker offers to engage in joint debate with Secretary Taft on the coming political fight in Ohio.

March 28.—The New York Assembly, by a vote of 118 to 21, passes the Prentice Bill for a recount of the votes in the last mayoralty election in New York City.

Minnesota's Supreme Court upholds the issue of \$60,000,000 stock by the Great Northern Railroad Company, which had been enjoined by the State's Attorney-General.

The Cape Cod Construction Company, organized by August Belmont, offers to build the proposed canal across Cape Cod for \$11,990,800.

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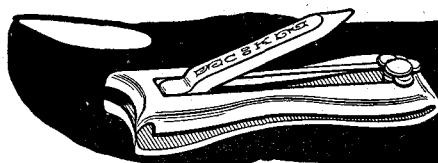
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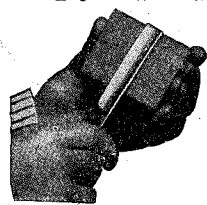
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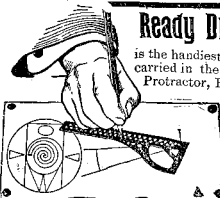


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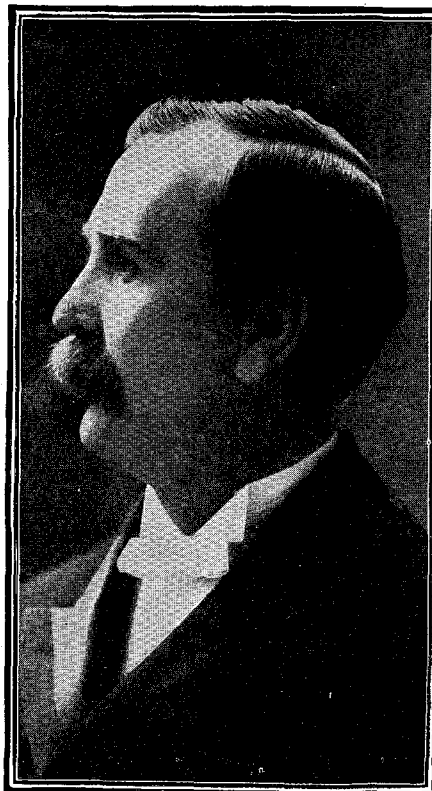
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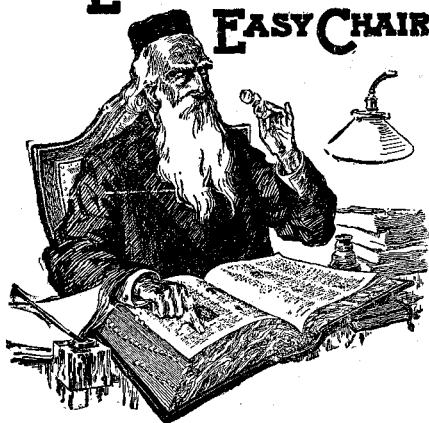
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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"W. H. C., Clinton Corners, N. Y.—"Is the use of the word *invite* in the following sentence correct: 'I invite your attention to the following?'"

It is To invite in the sense in which the word is used here is "to request," and it carries with it the suggestion of courtesy. Charles Kingsley wrote, "I invite your attention to this side of the question," and many other writers of good English have followed his example. The word is used also to mean "request the presence of; tempt; allure," etc. For further definitions see the STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 947, col. 3.

"S. P. H., Perryville, Mo.—"(1) What is *radium*? (2) What is Mendeleeff's *periodic law*?"

(1) Radium is a very rare radioactive substance which was discovered by Pierre Curie, a French physician, and his wife, in Paris, France, in 1898. It is considered an elementary metal, the chief source of which is uraninite or pitchblende, and its atomic mass is the highest of any known substance, viz., 258. (2) In chemistry the periodic law is a statement of the natural systematic classification of the elements according to their atomic weights. This law was originally pointed out by Newlands in 1863, and later was developed by Mendeleeff, who indicated in his tabular arrangement that at regular intervals elements existed with similar chemical and physical properties. He predicted the properties of several elements then unknown, and gallium, scandium, and germanium have since been isolated and found to possess the properties indicated.

"H., Crosby, N. D.—"(1) Is it strictly correct to say, 'I shall try to be good'? Is not *become* the proper word to use? (2) What is the science of *astrology*? Is it a recognized science and does it include anything more than astral reading for the casting of horoscopes?"

(1) Why not? Do not ninety-nine one-hundredths of the children who speak English use it, and we know what they mean? As they use it the word *be* means "to exist in a special state, manner, or relation indicated by a word or words joined to the verb." In this use *be* is a connecting link between the subject (I) and the predicate (good). The word *become* in its meaning "to come to a state or condition from any previous one" may help to express your idea more clearly, but since *be* is not incorrect, is simpler, and is childlike, let us not attempt to dispense with it. (2) Astrology is not classed among the sciences to-day. Anciently it was known as "the science of the stars," and dealt with practical astronomy, the art of applying astronomy to human uses, as by the calculation and prediction of natural phenomena. The term has an additional meaning, "the doctrine of the influence of the heavenly bodies upon events natural or moral; especially, the investigation of the aspects, configurations, etc., of the planets, and their imagined influence upon the destinies of men. In the seventeenth century the term became limited to this later pseudo-science or mundane astrology, according to the teachings of which the planet under which a man is born is supposed to decide his temperament and the particular conjunction of the planets to be decisive of his destiny."

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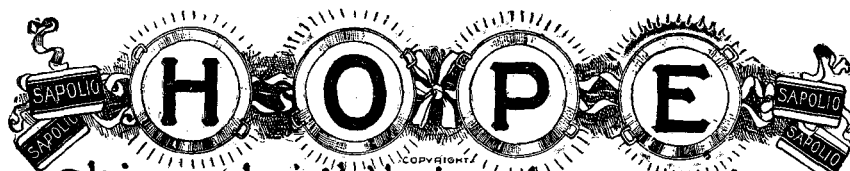
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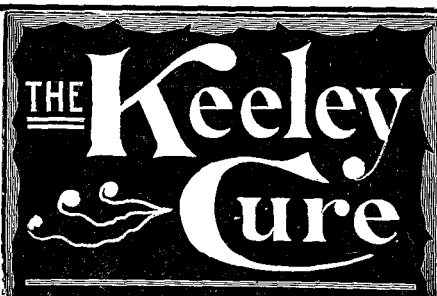
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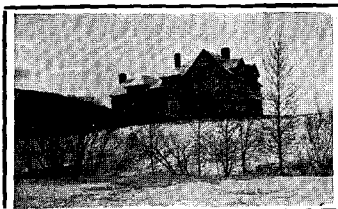
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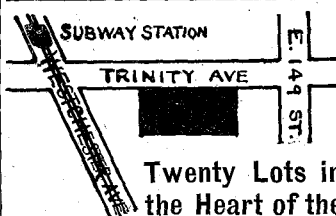
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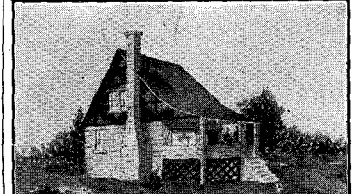
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